
DICTIONARY OF DISCOVERIES

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I. A. LANGNAS

Preface by J. SALWYN SCHAPIRO

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PREFACE

Since time began man has been curious to know what lay beyond the horizon, on land and on sea. To satisfy his curiosity he ventured forth, on foot, on horse, on ship, until he succeeded in discovering all the lands and all the seas. Distance, cost, and danger failed to daunt man's indomitable spirit of adventure into the unknown. History, to no small degree, is the story of man, the discoverer.

What is meant by "discovery"? It does not mean that some men were the first to reach a hitherto unknown land or to sail in hitherto unknown waters. It is doubtless true that Northmen were the first to reach America. But, Columbus, not they, discovered America. It was through his voyage, in 1492, that America became known to the civilized world. This is the meaning of "discovery."

It all began in the fifteenth century, known in history as the "Age of Discovery." More was learnt about the world during this period than in thousands of years before. And the impetus to discovery emanated from the European lands bordering on the Atlantic.

What gave this impetus? Perhaps the most important cause was scientific. During this century navigation was greatly improved through the construction of better sailing vessels, notably the Portuguese "caravel"; and through the use of the mariner's compass. These advances made possible deep sea navigation; a vessel no longer needed to keep within sight of land but could venture forth on the high seas.

There were other causes that led to the Age of Discovery, economic, political, and religious. The growth of commerce during the fifteenth century stimulated efforts in Western Europe

to obtain more of the luxury products of the East, more quickly and more cheaply. In order to break the trade monopoly that the Venetians had established, as middlemen, the maritime nations on the Atlantic began to seek a short, all water route to the East, especially to India. Practically all the discoverers of the period hailed from Portugal, Spain, France, Holland, and England. Then there was a political motive. These nations, recently formed, were driven by a desire to increase their power and prestige by extending their domain to newly discovered lands that they could conquer and annex. Human motives are strangely mixed. Conversion of the heathen, who "sat in darkness" in lands unknown, inspired Christian missionaries to undertake voyages of discovery.

These activities resulted in an astounding number of discoveries in both hemispheres, the greatest of which was of course the discovery of America. It is well to recall, however, that the Far East and India, though long known, were in a sense rediscovered during the sixteenth century, when permanent contacts, political and economic, were established between these regions and the nations of Western Europe.

The Atlantic ocean was no longer a barrier but a bridge to a new world. Over it crossed millions of Europeans to found new nations in the Americas. This new movement of peoples followed an established pattern. First, "discovery," when the coast of a new land was reached by Europeans and followed by the establishment of settlements and trading posts. Secondly, "exploration," when hardy pioneers penetrated into the interior. And finally, "settlement," when a constant stream of emigrants from the coast and from Europe populated the country. What is now called the "Atlantic civilization," embracing Western Europe and America, had its origin in the Age of Discovery.

By the end of the seventeenth century all of North and South America had been discovered but not entirely explored. From then on discovery proceeded apace, in all directions. In the last quarter of the eighteenth century, following the pattern as described above, Australia emerged upon the scene. The rapid advance of the Industrial Revolution during the nineteenth century created a great demand for raw materials and trade. To

satisfy this demand new ventures in discovery were undertaken, the most notable of which was the discovery and exploration of the vast region of Central Africa, in the second half of the century. Finally, by the first quarter of the twentieth century, after many trials, expeditions from Europe and from the United States succeeded in discovering the North and South Poles. The uninhabited, frozen continent of Antarctica is now in the process of being explored.

There are no more new worlds to discover. But man's curiosity has again been aroused, this time not to know what lies beyond the horizon, but what lies beyond the earth itself. And the new technology has provided him with the means of satisfying his new curiosity. The invention of the airplane made possible swift and easy transportation in the air. This was followed by the invention of the rocket by means of which scientific instruments, and even animals, have been projected into regions far beyond the earth's atmosphere. Already preparations are being made for putting men into a rocket to be hurled into outer space. The day is not far off when some new Columbus will discover the moon.

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A

Abruzzi, Luigi, Duke of

Italian Arctic explorer (1873-1933).

Cousin of King Victor Emmanuel III, professional naval officer. Well-known mountain climber; took part in several Italian Arctic expeditions.

Aço or Accault, Michel

French explorer of U. S. (17th-18th century).

Lieutenant of La Salle (q.v.) in his exploration of the Upper Mississippi.

Acuña, Cristóbal de

Spanish explorer of South America (1597-1676).

A Jesuit who accompanied Texeira on his journey down the Amazon, and who wrote a first-hand description of that river.

Adams, Willams

British pioneer in Japan (died 1620).

Born at Gillingham (Kent). Joined merchant marine at 12, later the British navy. Became pilot and served the British Barbary Company and the Dutch expedition to Japan (1598). He landed on the island of Kyushyu in 1600 and won the confidence of the Japanese. He was employed as shipbuilder by the Shogun Iyeyasu who ruled the country, was given a country estate--and forbidden to leave Japan. In 1613 he obtained from the *shogun* permission to set up an English East India Company trading post in Japan, and also leave to go home. After a number of journeys for the Company,

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he died in 1620. He had married a Japanese wife, by whom he had a family. His Japanese title was Anjin Sama ("Anjin" meaning pilot) and a street in Tokyo still bears his name. An annual celebration in his honor takes place there, June 15th.

Aerssen, Cornelis Van

Dutch pioneer in the Caribbean (1637-1688).

Of noble family; became page of William II of Orange. Fought in the Dutch army and navy and offered his services to the Dutch West India Company in 1683. He was charged with establishing the colony of Surinam on the Caribbean coast of South America, and he settled it with Dutchmen and French Huguenots. He founded plantations and fostered trade and agriculture. But he fell into trouble with the Dutch soldiers, whom he called "drunken pigs." A mutiny left him a corpse with 19 bullets.

Africanus, Leo

Arab explorer of Africa and Asia (about 1485-1551).

Born at Granada, real name Hassan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan. His family left Granada after the Christian conquest of 1492 and moved to Fez, where he studied law and science. After 1508 he was employed by the Sultan of Morocco in diplomatic services, and he traveled widely. When returning from the last of these missions, to the Sultan of Turkey (1516-7), he was captured by a Christian pirate, Pietro Bova-diglia, and taken to Rome, where the Pope kept him imprisoned in the Castle of San Angelo. During his imprisonment he embraced Christianity, being baptized in 1520 in Saint Peter's by Pope Leo X in person, and receiving the name "John Leo de Medicis." He stayed in Italy till 1529, when he returned to Africa and to Islam. He is last heard of in 1554, in Tunis. Leo is still a controversial figure: authorities still dispute whether he actually visited Arabia, Persia, Armenia, Central Asia, and Central Africa, of which he writes. What is certain is that his books, especially "Description of Africa," containing a chapter on "The Land

of the Blacks" (Sudan), are landmarks of geographical exploration of the globe.

Agricola, Gnaeus Julius

Roman explorer of the Atlantic (37-93 A.D.).

Born at Forum Julii (now Fecus, in southern France). Father-in-law of Roman historian Tacitus. Went to Britain on his first campaign 59 A.D., went there again 69 A.D. as legate and from 77 to 84 A. D. as governor, until Domitian recalled him. He opened up the country from York to Perth, while his fleet followed the east coast until it reached the Orkneys. It is assumed by some that it circumnavigated Britain, but Tacitus' reference to this feat is obscure and permits varied interpretations. It is also known that Agricola wanted to conquer Ireland but his recall prevented him.

Albuquerque, Alfonso d'

Portuguese conquistador (1453-1515).

Born near Villa Franca (Portugal), descended from a natural son of King Dennis of Portugal. Educated at the court of King Alfonso the African (q.v.), fought against the Moslems at Otranto (Italy) and Arsila (Morocco). In 1503 he sailed to India for King Manuel II and returned with a valuable cargo of spices. In 1506 he took part in the expedition to the Indies of Tristan d'Acunha (q.v.), of which he soon became leader, conquering the islands of Socotra and Ormuz, important bases on the ocean route to India, but losing the latter through treason of two of his captains. In 1508 he sailed to India to become Portuguese viceroy. He extended Portuguese rule by conquering Goa (1510, still capital of Portuguese India), the Malabar coast of West India, Ceylon, and Malacca (1511). The kings of Pegu (Burma), Siam (Thailand), and Sumatra sent him embassies asking for alliance with the king of Portugal. Albuquerque re-conquered Ormuz in 1512, but failed to take Aden next year. He became ill of dysentery, and the ingratitude of King Manuel, who deposed him as viceroy because of intrigues of courtiers, is said to have given him his death blow (1515). The king's letter restoring him

ALEMQUER

to his charge arrived too late. His grave at Goa became a place of pilgrimage for Christians, Hindus, and Moslems, and Portugal honored him with a monument at Belem, near Lisbon, from which his fleet sailed.

Alemquer, Pedro de

Portuguese explorer of Africa (died 1497).

A pilot who accompanied Bartholomeu Dias (q.v.) on the journey that led to the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope (1486). In 1497 he served as pilot to the expedition of Vasco da Gama (q.v.). He greatly contributed to the success of both explorers, but disappeared from history on Vasco's journey to India.

Alexander

Greek explorer of Asia (about 100 A.D.).

A Greek trader who was among the first to make use of the discovery of the trade winds by Hippalus (q.v.). He sailed from the mouth of the Ganges to Malaya, the Gulf of Siam, and Cambodia, reaching Cattigara, probably in Vietnam, where he came into contact with the Chinese.

Alexander the Great

King of Macedonia (356-323 B.C.).

Became king at the age of twenty, and after consolidating his rule over Greece crossed into Asia to conquer the Persian Empire (333-330 B.C.). After accomplishing this, he moved into India (327 B.C.), but after two years his troops refused to go further and he had to return to Babylon, where he died, only 35. Of Alexander the historians of ancient exploration, Cary and Warrington, say that he "upset the balance of the old world by calling in a new, and contributed more than any other ancient personage to the widening of the Mediterranean peoples' horizon." While his empire did not last, the countries which he conquered were left forever in the consciousness of western man. Alexander deliberately fostered exploration of the unknown countries by land and sea (e.g., the journey of Nearchus [q.v.]). The historian Arrian tells us that,

after his return from India, he wanted to sail around Asia and Africa, being insatiable of conquest. Be that as it may, Alexander is in many ways the archetype of the Western explorer.

Alfonso V, the African

King of Portugal (1138-1181).

Reigned from 1138 to 1181; founder of Portugal's African empire, first overseas colony of a modern European state. After the fall of Constantinople, he was the only Christian monarch to obey the call of Pope Nicholas V to a crusade against the Moslems. The new colony was named "Overseas Algarve" from the southernmost part of Portugal facing it. It was also in his reign that his brother, Prince Henry the Navigator (q.v.), laid the foundations of the Portuguese journeys of discovery, which culminated in the circumnavigation of Africa and uncovering the sea route to India.

Allouez, Claude Jean

French explorer of Great Lakes region (1622-1689).

Born 1622 at St. Didier. A Jesuit, he worked as missionary in North America with Marquette, laboring 32 years among the Indians. He preached to 22 tribes and baptized 10,000 neophytes, earning him the title of "Founder of Christianity in the West." The Indians alternately tried to adore him as a god and to sacrifice him to their gods. His exploration reached as far as the western end of Lake Superior. He died near Saint John's River, in the present state of Indiana.

Almagro, Diego de

Spanish conquistador (1475-1538).

Born presumably in town of Almagro (Castille), he was a foundling abandoned in a church of that city. Little is known of his early life, until he embarked as a soldier in the expedition of Pedro Arias Davila in 1524. In Panama he became intimate friend of Francisco Pizarro with whom he took part in the conquest of Peru (1526-7). King Charles V rewarded him with the rank of commander of the fortress of Tumbez

ALMAGRO

(Peru), a title of nobility, and an annual income of 300,000 maravedis. Almagro felt himself cheated. In 1535 the king made him commander of an expeditionary force sent out to conquer territories south of Peru. With 570 Spaniards and 1,500 Indians he took what is today Chile, as far as Coquimbo. He had meanwhile quarreled with Pizarro, who had cheated him and treated him shabbily, although at one time they had been, as the chronicler Oviedo put it, "two souls in one body." He became involved in a civil war with the Pizarro brothers and was strangled in a Cuzco jail at the order of Hernando Pizarro. His dead body was publicly beheaded.

Almagro, Diego de

Spanish conquistador (1520-1542).

Known as Almagro El Mozo (the Young); born in Panama, son of Diego de Almagro (q.v.) and an Indian woman. Avenged his father by capturing Francisco Pizarro and executing him in 1541. Held Peru for a year, but was captured by the new viceroys, Vaca de Castro, and beheaded by the same executioner who killed his father.

Almeida, Francisco de

Portuguese conquistador (1450-1510).

Born at Lisbon, of noble origin, connected with the royal family. Served Alfonso V as soldier and diplomat, leading a mission to Louis XI of France. Served under Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain in the siege of Granada (1492). After discovery of America by Columbus, chosen by King John II to lead a Portuguese counter-expedition, which did not sail because Spain and Portugal reached an agreement at Tordesillas (1493). He then became chief advocate of Portugal's eastward expansion and conceived the policy of a chain of bases to safeguard the Portuguese sea route to India. King Manuel I named him first Portuguese Viceroy of India and personally accompanied his fleet of 22 ships to its embarkation point at Restelo. Almeida sailed around the Cape of Good Hope, set bases up in East Africa, and then moved into the area of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, whose strategic

importance for Portugal he was the first to recognize. He reached India, where he found an ally in the King of Cochin. He had to face the Mameluk sultan of Egypt, chief loser of the territories taken by the Portuguese, which diverted the trade route to India from his country. In 1509, Almeida defeated the Egyptian fleet decisively at Diu. He was killed by Africans at Saldanha (now in the Union of South Africa), where he had disembarked on his way home. His basic policy was set out in a letter to King Manuel: "As long as you are powerful on sea, you will keep India; if you do not command the sea, your land fortresses will do little for you."

Almeida Lourenço de

Portuguese conquistador (died 1508).

Son of Francisco de Almeida (q.v.); sailed with his father to India in 1505, led an expedition to the Maldiv Islands and Ceylon. In 1506 he defeated the King of Calicut in a naval battle and was sent by his father to the Red Sea to intercept the Moslem spice ships. In 1508 he was killed in a naval battle at Chaul against Mir Hossein, admiral of the King of Egypt.

Alvarado, Pedro de

Spanish conquistador (1486-1541).

Born at Badajoz (Extremadura). Was in Santo Domingo in 1510, then moved to Cuba and took part in Grijalva's (q.v.) expedition to Southeast Mexico (1518), where the Alvarado river commemorates his name. Seco, d in command to Cortes, fought bravely at Tabasco and Tlaxcala. Left in charge of the Aztec capital by Cortes, he ordered a massacre of the Indians, who rose and defeated the Spaniards during the *noche triste* (sad night) of 1520. Alvarado was wounded but survived. After pacifying the Mixtecs, he was named by Cortes Captain General of Guatemala and Salvador, and in 1521 founded the city of Guatemala (now La Antigua). In 1534, hearing of Pizarro's success, he organized an abortive expedition to the Spice Islands which he sought in Equador. He was one of the most cruel exploiters of the Indians, who

AMHERST

finally rebelled and killed him near the town of Guadalajara. He left a valuable Report to Cortes on his Guatemala expedition.

Amherst, Lord Jeffrey

British soldier in North America (1717-1797).

Born at Riverhead, Dorset; joined the King's Guards at 14. Fought in Europe in Wars of Austrian Succession and the Seven Years' War. In 1758 was given by Premier William Pitt command of a British expedition to fight the French in North America. He captured the French strongholds of Louisbourg (1758) and Ticonderoga (1759) and collaborated with Wolfe (q.v.) in the capture of Montreal (1760). He was appointed governor-general of British North America. His campaign against the Indian chief Pontiac was less successful, although he introduced methods of bacteriological warfare by sending plague infected blankets to the Indians. He returned to England in 1763, where he became commander-in-chief of the British Army and was raised to the rank of field-marshal. He died at his house "Montreal" in Kent. The towns of Amherst in Nova Scotia and Massachusetts are named after him, and so is Amherst College, located in the latter.

Amherst, Willam Pitt, Lord

British general in India (1773-1857).

Nephew of Lord Jeffrey Amherst (q.v.); sent by George III on a diplomatic mission to China, but failed to achieve anything because he refused to prostrate himself in the humiliating "kowtow" ceremony before Emperor Khien Lung. Wrecked off the coast of Korea on the return journey, but took another ship which touched at Saint Helena, where he had long talks with Napoleon. Named governor of India in 1823, fought and won the first Anglo-Burmese war in 1824, after which the King of Burma ceded Arakan and Tenasserim to British India. Amherst received title Earl Amherst of Arakan in 1826, and retired to Knole Park in England, where he spent the remaining 30 years of his life. The town of Amherst in Burma, once a European resort, is named after him.

Amundsen, Roald

Norwegian polar explorer (1872-1928).

Born at Borge. Studied medicine but gave it up to take part as steersman of the Belgian South Pole expedition, 1897-9. Went to Germany for training in magnetic measurement to prepare himself for an expedition to discover the north magnetic pole. He achieved this in his ship *Gjoa*, which was the second to manage the Northwest Passage (1903-6). His hope of discovering the North Pole was frustrated by Peary in 1909, and Amundsen turned to the South Pole. He embarked on the expedition as a sporting venture and to earn funds for his scheme to emulate Nansen's (q.v.) trip across the drift ice. He landed in Ross Island and discovered the South Pole, Dec. 14, 1911, after an 8 week trip across the icecap. On his return he discovered a 14,000 feet high mountain range which he named after Norway's Queen Maud. World War I frustrated another Arctic expedition, but in 1918 he embarked on his ship *Maud* in an attempt to achieve the Northeast Passage to Alaska, which failed after two years, as did another attempt in 1922-24. He now concentrated on flying over the North Pole. After two vain attempts (1923, 1925) he achieved his aim, flying with Nobile and Ellsworth (q.v.) in the Italian airship *Norge*. He disappeared in a flight to rescue Nobile's second expedition.

Anderson, William R.

U. S. Arctic explorer (date of birth not available).

Commander, United States Navy. Carried through August-September 1958, the submarine journey across the North Pole in the atomically powered submarine *Skate*, a trail-blazing venture.

Andrée, Salomon

Swedish Arctic explorer (1851-1897).

Born at Gränna. Trained engineer who became chief engineer of the Swedish Patent Office. Took part in the 1882-83 Swedish polar expedition to Spitzbergen. In 1893-5 developed his idea of exploring the Arctic by balloon, and car-

ried out 9 ascents in his craft *Sea*. In 1897 he left Spitzbergen in a new balloon, *Eagle*, and disappeared. The remains of his expedition were picked up in 1930.

Anza, Juan Bautista de

Spanish colonial official (1735-1788).

Governor who encouraged exploration of U. S. Southwest and Far West, and encouraged settlement by founding San Francisco.

Arnesson, Ingolf

Norwegian pioneer in Iceland (9th century).

Born in Telemark; had to flee from Norway, and together with his foster-brother, Hjorleif Rodmarsson, led the Norwegian settlers who took over Iceland in 874. The *Landname Book* is the record of their settlement. Ingolf remained near the present site of the capital, Reykjavik, "Bay of Smoke," which he named after the smoke issuing from the hot springs.

Atisa Dipamkara

Indian traveler in Central Asia (11th century A.D.).

A monk from East Bengal who went to Tibet carrying Buddhist scriptures. He spent several years in the country and traveled in its less known regions.

Atlasov, Vladimir

Discoverer of Kamchatka (died 1711).

A Siberian Cossack who became last of the *zemleprokhodtsy* (those who traverse the earth) who extended Russian rule over half of Asia. Sent in 1672 by the Tsar to Yakutsk "to search for new lands" and collect tribute. In 1695 moved to Anadyrsk, the last Russian outpost. Developed interest in Kamchatka, apparently through Dezhnev (q.v.); in 1697 sent out an exploratory mission under Luka Morosko (q.v.), and two years later led an expedition of 120 which put up a cross at the mouth of the Krestoka River, taking over Kamchatka for Peter the Great. Atlasov's *skazki* (reports) not only established the peninsular nature of Kamchatka and

examined its natural resources, but also contain valuable data on the Kuriles and Japan.

Auckland, George Eden Lord

British colonial administrator (1784-1849).

Educated at Oxford; took part in politics on the Whig side and was rewarded by Lord Melbourne with the post of governor-general of India. A good administrator, he improved Indian schools and organized famine relief. He continued the "forward" policy by extending British sphere of influence to the northwest of India. In 1838-9 a British expedition to Afghanistan enthroned an Emir favorable to British interests. His defeated rival, Dost Mohammed, rose in revolt against the British garrison at the capital city of Kabul, and it had to withdraw. A series of defeats, the last and most disastrous one at the Khyber Pass, decimated the British forces and only a few soldiers managed to reach India. Premier Peel recalled Auckland in 1842. He returned to England and became active as a Whig politician.

Audubon, John James

U. S. naturalist and explorer (1785-1851).

Born at Les Cayes (Haiti), son of a retired naval officer who had commanded a ship at Yorktown. Educated in France and studied painting under David. He returned to America in 1803 and took over a farm his father owned in Pennsylvania. The study and painting of birds was the absorbing interest of his life, and he traveled widely in pursuit of this interest: "He was a naturalist who added at least 40 new species to the best of known American birds, and a courageous explorer of Labrador, Florida, and the Middle West in the days of Daniel Boone," as his biographer puts it. He died in New York City.

Austin, Moses

American Western pioneer (1761-1821).

Born at Durham, Conn. Obtained from the Mexican commander at Monterey permission to colonize 300 families in

some part of Texas. The enterprise was carried out by his son, Stephen F. Austin (q.v.).

Austin, Stephen F.

American Western pioneer (1793-1836).

Son of Moses Austin (q.v.), born in Wythe County, Va. Took over from his father a Mexican grant which permitted him to colonize Texas and gave him absolute power over the colonists. In 1833 a convention was held to give Texas a constitution, but the Mexican Government refused to ratify it, arrested Austin for treason, and kept him as hostage. After his release in 1835, he became U. S. Commissioner for Texas, and Sam Houston (q.v.), president of Texas, appointed him Secretary of State. The state capital, Austin, bears his name.

Ayolas, Juan de

Spanish conquistador (died about 1537).

Lieutenant of Pedro de Mendoza (q.v.), in whose company he explored the Rio de la Plata.

B

Back, Sir George

British polar explorer (1796-1878).

Born at Stockport (Cheshire). Sailor in Napoleonic Wars, joined Sir John Franklin's expeditions to Arctic Canada in 1819-22 and 1825-27. In 1833 he offered to lead an expedition to search for Captain Ross (q.v.), who had been lost in the Arctic since 1829. In 1834, when the expedition was wintering at the Great Slave Lake, he received news that Ross had safely returned to England; but he went on to discover the Great Fish River (also known as Back River). In 1836 he set out in the *Terror* to explore the remainder of Arctic Canada, but he became icebound in Frozen Channel and had to turn back. Ill-health, the result of strain, kept him at home. He was awarded a baronetcy and died in London.

Baffin, William

British polar explorer (1584-1622).

First mentioned as pilot of Captain James Hall (q.v.), who searched for the Northwest Passage in 1612. After Hall's murder by the Eskimos, he worked as a whaler on the Spitzbergen run by the Muscovy Company. In 1615 he was again pilot on a Northwest Passage expedition, this time on Captain Robert Bylot's ship, *Discovery*. He made careful astronomic and navigational measurements at the Hudson Strait, which were confirmed two centuries later (1821) by Sir Edward Parry. In 1613 he discovered the island and bay bearing his name, as well as Lancaster, Smith, and Jones Sounds, which radiate from the bay and were named after his generous patrons. He reached the latitude of 77°45', a

record unsurpassed in that area of the Arctic for 236 years. But his discoveries were forgotten and even doubted until re-discovered by Captain Ross in 1818. Baffin, then entering the service of the East India Company, surveyed the Red Sea and Persian Gulf regions. He was killed in the Anglo-Persian attack on Portuguese-held Ormuz.

Baikie, William

Scottish explorer of Africa (1825-1864).

A naturalist and philologist. He opened up the Niger River to European trade and translated the Scriptures into Hausa.

Baker, Sir Samuel

British Africa explorer (1821-1893).

Born in London. Trained as engineer, specializing in railroads. In the 1840's and 1850's he visited Mauritius and Ceylon, where he founded the resort Nuwara Eliya. In 1861 started on his first African expedition "to discover the sources of the Nile, with the hope of meeting the East African expedition of Captains Speke and Grant (q.v.), somewhere about the Victoria Lake." He explored the tributaries of the Nile and proved that the Nile sediment, responsible for Egypt's fertility, came from Ethiopia. He met Speke and Grant and went on to discover Lake Albert and Murchison Falls in 1861. He was knighted by Queen Victoria, and wrote a series of reports on his travels which became best sellers. In 1869 he accepted the offer of the ruler of Egypt, Ismail, to lead a military expedition to the Upper Nile region, and successfully organized the Egyptian province of Equatoria; he governed it for four years and returned home. He died on his Devonshire estate. His wife, a Hungarian noblewoman, born Florence de Sass, accompanied him on all his expeditions, sharing all the dangers.

Balboa, Vasco Nuñez de

Spanish conquistador (about 1475-1517).

Born at Jerez de los Caballeros, Estremadura, of noble family. Served as page to the Lord of Moquer. Then, after

some years of debauchery, went to America in 1501 with Rodrigo de Bastidas (q.v.), discovering with him the Gulf of Uraba and settling in Haiti. He tried to farm with Indian labor, but soon ran into debt, and to escape his creditors became a stowaway in a ship to Cartagena (1510). Enciso, who commanded the expedition, was angered, but permitted him to join. Balboa then persuaded Enciso to go to Darien (Panama) instead, which he had explored ten years earlier. He founded the city of Santa Maria la Antigua. Another conquistador, Nicuesa (q.v.), was eliminated by Balboa; and soon Enciso was sent packing. Balboa fought and conciliated the Indians and explored the interior, succeeding in 1513 in crossing the Isthmus of Panama and in seeing the Pacific Ocean from a peak. He then descended to the beach and, sword in one hand and flag in the other, took possession of these seas for Spain. But the king sent a new governor to Darien, Pedrarias Davila (q.v.), who intrigued against him and finally had him decapitated. Balboa was over ambitious and could be cruel, but he also treated the Indians more gently than most other conquistadors and expressed regret for acts of cruelty.

Baltimore, George Calvert, First Lord

Founder of Maryland (1580-1632).

Born at Kipling (Yorkshire), educated at Oxford. Entered government service as secretary to Robert Cecil, later Lord Salisbury, became member of Parliament and occupied various posts in Ireland. He also took charge of James I's Spanish and Italian correspondence and served as Secretary of State, advocating an alliance with Spain. In 1625 he became a Catholic, gave up public office, and, as Lord Baltimore, devoted himself to colonial enterprise.

He had already embarked on this course in 1621 by starting a colony in Newfoundland to which he gave the name Avalon. He visited in 1627, but didn't remain due to many disputes over his Catholicism, and the unsuitable nature of the climate. Baltimore therefore petitioned King Charles I to allow

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him to start a settlement in a more temperate climate. He moved to Jamestown, Virginia, but was forbidden to settle there unless he took a Protestant oath. He returned to England and lobbied for a charter for his colony, to which he gave the name Maryland. He died two months before the charter was finally granted to his son, Cecilius, second Lord Baltimore.

Baranov, Alexander

Russian governor of Alaska (1746-1819).

A merchant from Kargopol (near Archangelsk) who organized a number of expeditions to explore Alaska, with special regard to its furs. In 1790, he became managing agent of a fur trading company at Kodiak Island, the seat of the Russian administration, sent out Russian settlers to outlying parts of Alaska and the Pacific shore of Canada, developed coal and copper mines, and established trade relations with China, California, and the Hawaiian Islands. In 1799 he formed the Russian-American Company. In 1817, dismissed by the Tsar, he died on his way home. An island of the Alexander Archipelago is named after him.

Barents, Willem

Dutch Arctic explorer (1550-1597).

Led three naval and trading expeditions in search of the Northeast Passage. The first, in 1594, reached the northwest shores of Novaya Zemlya where he found remains of abandoned Russian settlements. The second (1595) was stopped by ice off Vaygach Island, south of Novaya Zemlya. In 1596, acting as chief steersman of Hemskerk (q.v.), he discovered Bear Island. In the summer of 1596, the Dutch abandoned their ice-bound ship and returned home by boat. Russian ships helped them reach the Kola Peninsula. His winter quarters were discovered by the 1933 Soviet Arctic expedition. The Barents Sea and the Barents Islands bear his name.

Barros, João de

Historian of Portuguese exploration (1496-1570).

Born at Vize, illegitimate son of a nobleman. Entered King Manuel I's service and acquired a brilliant education at

his court. The king entrusted him with the task of chronicling the Portuguese journeys of discovery, but died (1521) before the task was started. The new king, John III, was not interested, but Barros persevered, and produced in leisure moments of a number of official jobs his "Decades" (1552-1563), which tells the epic story of the Portuguese explorer. The fourth and final section was not published until 1615, long after his death.

Barth, Heinrich

German African explorer (1821-1865).

Born in Hamburg. He joined Richardson's Sudan expedition; and was its only European member to return alive in 1854. He was obsessed with the idea that the best way to reach West Africa from Europe was not by sea but across the Sahara from Algeria. He crossed the Sahara in 1850-1, reached Lake Chad in 1852, crossed the Niger at Timbuctoo in 1853, and returned, once more crossing the Sahara, thus proving that even its "thirsty distances" could be crossed by Europeans. He died a professor in Berlin.

Bartlett, Robert Abram

U. S. Arctic explorer (1875-1916).

Known as "Captain Bob." Specialized in exploration and scientific study of Greenland, making annual cruises there until 1911.

Bartram, John

U. S. naturalist and explorer (1699-1777).

Born near Darby, Pennsylvania, founded the first botanical gardens in America at Kingsersing. Linnaeus called him "the greatest natural botanist in the world." He traveled all over the American continent in search of plants, exploring the then hardly known territories behind the Appalachians all the way from Ontario to Florida. It was said of him that he would readily journey a hundred miles to see a new plant.

Basov, Emelyan

Russian Arctic explorer (about 1705-1765).

A peasant who became a Cossack in 1726 and was sent from Yakutsk to descend the Lena River and discover a sea

route to Kamchatka. In 1733, as port commander of Okhotsk, asked and received permission from the government to explore "unknown shores." In 1742 he organized a cooperative for trading in sea beaver and seal skins and the next year set out in a "shitik" (a wooden boat made without nails), and reached Bering Island. After two further fur expeditions to Copper Island (1745-6 and 1747-8), he was displaced by competing Russian merchants and retired to Nizhnekamchatsk. His second expedition led to discovery of the Aleutian Islands in 1745.

Bass, George

British explorer in Australia (1760-about 1812).

Born at Asworthy (Lincolnshire), explored the southeast coasts of Australia with Matthew Flinders (q.v.). In 1798-9 he circumnavigated Tasmania and proved its insular nature. The strait which divides it from the Australian mainland bears his name. He tried to penetrate Australia's interior but the Blue Mountains stopped him. Little is known of him afterwards, and he is said to have died in South America.

Bastidas, Rodrigo de

Spanish conquistador and discoverer (1460-1526).

Born at Triana, opposite Seville. In 1501-2 commanded an expedition, which included Balboa (q.v.), that discovered the coast of Colombia. On his way back to Haiti Bastidas lost a great part of his cargo of gold and pearls in a storm and was imprisoned by Bobadilla, governor of the island. But Ferdinand the Catholic freed him and awarded him a life pension. In 1521 he obtained a royal license to start a settlement on the South American mainland, and founded the town of Santa Marta. He treated the Indians well, forbidding his men to enslave them or make them work against their will. The Spaniards objected to this and he died of wounds inflicted by a conspirator.

Baumann, Oskar

Austrian African explorer (1864-1899).

Born at Vienna, trained as explorer in Montenegro, where

he climbed the Durmitor Range. Took part in Austrian African expedition (1885) which took first exact measurements of upper and lower reaches of the Congo. In 1888 went to East Africa, was captured by Arab slave trader Bushiri, who put him in chains and released him for ransom. In 1890-95 made three further trips to East Africa, explored the Usambara region and discovered Lakes Manjara and Eyassi and the source of the Kagera river. He died as Austrian consul in Zanzibar.

Bazan, Alvaro de

Spanish conquistador (1526-1588).

His main feat was crossing the Gran Chaco, between the Salado and Parana rivers, in 1569.

Beebe, William

U. S. underwater explorer (born 1877).

Curator of ornithology, author. Made a number of underwater explorations in a bathysphere.

Behaim, Martin

German navigator and cosmographer (about 1459-1507).

Also known in Latin as Martin of Bohemia. Born at Nuremberg, entered the services of King John of Portugal in 1481, moving to Lisbon. He was a member of the Mathematicians' Council charged with improving Portuguese navigation, and he introduced to Portugal two devices perfected by the German astronomer Regiomontanus: the Jacob's staff, an angle-measuring instrument to determine geographical latitude, and the Ephemerids, an astronomic almanac to determine position of the stars at any given moment. After accompanying some Portuguese explorers, including probably Diogo Cão (q.v.), on their journeys, he went to Nuremberg in 1492, where he constructed a great globe ("earth apple") still to be seen there. He died at Lisbon.

Bellinghausen, Thaddeus

Russian Antarctic explorer (1779-1852).

Born on Oesel Island (Estonia). Took part in Krusen-

BENALCAZAR

stern's (q.v.) first Russian round-the-world expedition (1803-06), led a second one in 1819-21. Sent by the Russian Admiralty to come as close as possible to the South Pole. His two ships reached South Georgia, mapped and named its shores and the adjacent islands, proved that the South Sandwich Islands were not part of the Antarctic mainland, twice came very close to the mainland itself in what is today Princess Martha Land, but was prevented from landing on or even seeing it by bad weather, though he assumed existence of the mainland from the presence of land birds. He returned to Jackson (now Sydney). In 1821 he discovered the Traversey Islands, Peter I Islands, and Alexander I Land. On his way back he discovered and named a number of new islands in the South Pacific. He took part in the 1828-9 Turkish war and became naval commander of Kronstadt. His expedition brought back important oceanographic data, including an explanation of the nature of Canary Island currents and of the Sargasso Sea. The Bellinghausen Sea is named after him.

Benalcazar or Belalcazar, Sebastian Moyano de

Spanish conquistador (about 1495-1550).

Born in Estremadura province, sailed for America in 1519. Conquered Nicaragua in 1512 and served under Pizarro (q.v.) in the conquest of Peru. In 1533 he defeated the Inca chief of the Quito tribe, Ruminahui, and conquered what is today Ecuador, founding its two chief cities, Quito and Guayaquil. He moved northward into Colombia, and in 1538 became governor of Popayan in the Southwest part of that country.

Bennett, Floyd

U.S. Arctic explorer (1890-1928).

Born near Warrensburg, N. Y.; enlisted in the U.S. Navy in 1917 as mechanic and airplane pilot. In 1926 he piloted Byrd (q.v.) on his flight over the North Pole. He died of pneumonia contracted after rescuing two German transatlantic flyers.

Benyovszky, Maurice, Count

Hungarian adventurer (1744-1786).

Born at Verbovo, fought in Austrian army, captured by the

Russians and exiled to Kamchatka. He won the confidence of the governor of Kamchatka, who permitted him to marry his daughter—although he had left a wife at home. He managed to escape to China and make his way to France, where he offered the king a colony in Formosa or Madagascar. He went to the latter (1774), posed as descendant of an extinct Madagascar royal family, won the confidence of the people, and proclaimed himself king, founding the town of Louisbourg. In vain did he offer the island to France, Austria, and England, and fell in a fight with French troops which landed on the island. His exploits inspired an opera by Boileldeu.

Bering, Vitus

Danish Arctic explorer (1681-1741).

Entered Russian Navy in 1701 and rose to rank of captain. Won the confidence of Peter the Great, who entrusted him with a number of missions, the last (1724), to explore the Pacific between Asia and America. This expedition took five years (1725-30), and Bering was aided by Chirikov (q.v.) and Shpanberg (q.v.) They proceeded from Kamchatka to the Chukch Sea, where they discovered a number of islands and reported that "there is no more land further to the north of here" (67°18' N). Bering refused to go on (as Chirikov proposed), having decided that the problem of the geographic relation of Asia and America was now solved. On the return journey, the Diomed Islands were discovered. In St. Petersburg his report was considered unsatisfactory, and he was ordered on a second expedition, which took ten years (1733-1743), again with the aid of Chirikov and Shpaanberg. Thirteen boats and 600 men worked under him. In 1741 the ship *Saint Paul*, commanded by Bering, reached the shores of America and the Aleutian and Komandorski Islands. Bering died on an island afterwards called Bering Island and was buried there. The Bering Sea also was named after him.

Berio

Spanish explorer in South America (no dates available).

A sailor by profession. He was the first European to navigate the Orinoco River, in 1582.

BETHENCOURT

Bethencourt, Jean de

Conqueror of Canary Islands (died 1422).

Norman nobleman, chamberlain to King Charles VI. Landed in 1402 on the island of Lanzarote, to establish the first permanent European settlement, extending it to the other islands. He fought the Guanches and converted them to Christianity. King Henry III of Castile recognized him as governor. After completing the conquest of the islands, he returned to France.

Binger, Louis

French African explorer (1856-1936).

Born at Strasbourg, led scientific expeditions which explored the interiors of Senegal and the Ivory Coast, especially around the great bend of the Niger (1887-89). Became governor of the Ivory Coast in 1893 and director of African affairs in the Ministry of Colonies, 1897. Published a report of his travels with important maps. Died at L'Isle-Adam.

Bingham, Hiram

U.S. explorer, discoverer of Machu Picchu (born 1875).

Born at Honolulu. Graduated from Yale in 1898, he became professor of Latin American history here. He directed a number of scientific expeditions to South America, pioneering in the use of aircraft. From the air he was able to discover the spectacular mountain fastness of Machu Picchu (1911) which, although quite close to the old Inca capital of Cuzco, remained hidden for almost 4 centuries after the Spanish conquest. During World War I Bingham was prominent in the U.S. Army Air Corps, and after the war he entered politics, becoming governor of Connecticut (1924) and U.S. Senator (1925-1933).

Bliss, Porter Cornelius

U.S. explorer and adventurer (1833-1885).

He explored the Gran Chaco in Argentine government service. Arrested by the Paraguayan authorities, he was released following U.S. intervention.

Bonin, Charles

French Asian explorer (1865-1929).

Traveled in Laos (1893) and Malaya, and spent seven years in the western regions of the Chinese Empire (1893-1900) including a dramatic journey from Tonking to Siberia (1895-96) across Tibet and Mongolia. The chief results were valuable data fixing the courses of the Yangtse and Yellow Rivers and discovery of the Lolo people, whom he was the first European to visit (1898). He entered the French diplomatic service, and died director of archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Bonneville, Benjamin L. E.

American explorer (about 1795-1878).

Born in France, was taken to the U.S. by his parents. Studied at West Point and became officer in U.S. Army. In 1831-6 he explored the Rocky Mountains and California. His Journal was edited and published by Washington Irving, and Bonneville Dam commemorates his name. He rendered distinguished services in the Mexican War, and died the oldest officer (general) on the retired list.

Bonvalot, Pierre

French Asian explorer (1853-1933).

Born at Epagne (Ariège). His first expedition to Central Asia (1882), with G. Capus, discovered ruined cities. Later expeditions with Capus, Pepin, and Prince Henry of Orleans (q.v.), covered Persia, Turkestan, and Tibet, where he discovered new crossings of its ice plateaus (1889-90). He was particularly interested in French colonial expansion, founding the Dupleix Committee to foster it. He died in Paris.

Boone, Daniel

American pioneer and explorer (1734-1820).

Born in Berks County (Pa.), of a Quaker family. Had some elementary schooling, but was more interested in hunting and trapping. The family migrated to North Carolina in 1750, and he took part in General Braddock's expedition. He had a

BORCHGREVINK

farm at home, but farming had little interest for his roaming nature. He made his first trip to Kentucky in 1767, and on a second journey (1769) became interested in a scheme of settlement suggested by John Finlay, an Indian trader. He stayed in Kentucky till 1771, went home to sell his farm, and led a party of 40 pioneers into Kentucky in 1773. Two years later, after thorough surveys, he started Wilderness Road through the Cumberland Gap, a landmark in the settling of the West. He founded the town of Boonesborough as center of settlement. There was some trouble with the Indians, who attacked Boonesborough in 1777, but he knew their ways, and his rescue of three white girls from the Shawnees inspired a famous episode in Cooper's "The Last of the Mohicans." He also persuaded Virginia to recognize his settlement. He was captured by the Shawnees in 1778, but managed to escape; the same happened to him with the British in 1781. Boone could not remain settled for long, and moved to the Ohio river country in 1784, acting as trader and surveyor; then to West Virginia and the Ozarks. He had trouble with creditors and challengers of his land claims, but still went hunting at the age of 82. He died owner of 300 acres.

Borchgrevink, Carsten

Norwegian Antarctic explorer (1861-1934).

He emigrated to Australia at the age of 24, traveled into Antarctic waters with the whaling ship *Antarctic* in 1895. Went to England to rouse interest in Antarctic exploration by a series of lectures. He found a sponsor in the English newspaper magnate, Sir George Newnes. In 1899-1900 he sailed the *Southern Cross* to 78° 50', furthest point south then reached by man. He pioneered for Shackleton, Amundsen, and Scott (q.v.).

Both, Pieter

Dutch conqueror of Indonesia (about 1550-1615).

Born at Amersfoort, became admiral and served in East Indian waters, 1599-1601. In 1609 he was named first governor of the Dutch East Indies, a post he held till 1614. Both

laid the foundations of the Dutch colonial empire in the area, spread Dutch rule to the Moluccas, and chose the site of Batavia, now Jakarta. He died in a shipwreck off Mauritius on his way home.

Bourke, Sir Richard

British colonial official (1777-1855).

Born in Dublin. Fought in Napoleonic Wars, then rose to rank of General Governor of New South Wales, 1831-37. He favored immigration of free workers by a subsidization scheme, which enabled the new colony to expand beyond the narrow limits imposed by its use as penal settlement. His governorship was marked by exploration of new territories beyond the Blue Mountains.

Bowie, James

American western pioneer (about 1790-1836).

Born in Burke County, Georgia. Moved to Texas and became one of the pioneers to explore the Western wilderness. The bowie knife, shaped like a long dagger but with only one edge, was devised by him. He was killed defending the Alamo, and Texas named a town after him.

Boyd, Louise Arner

U.S. Arctic explorer (born 1887).

Led a series of expeditions for scientific exploration of East Greenland.

Bradford, William

British pioneer in America (1590-1657).

Born at Austerfield, Yorkshire. Exiled from England for his advanced religious views, he went to Amsterdam in 1609. Eleven years later he led the Pilgrim Fathers on the Mayflower. In 1621 he became governor of Plymouth Colony. He died at Plymouth.

Brazza, Jacques de

French explorer of Africa (1859-1887).

Born in Rome; brother of Pierre Savorgnan de Brazza (q.v.).

He made several expeditions to Equatorial Africa and died in Rome.

Brazza, Pierre Savorgnan de

French explorer of Africa (1852-1905).

Born on board ship in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro on Jan. 26, 1852; naturalized as Frenchman in 1874. Joined French navy. Explored the Upper Ogowe, Alima, and Licoma Rivers, and founded Brazzaville as nucleus of the future colony of French Equatorial Africa (1879-82). He then tried to open a navigational route from the Congo to the sea via the Alima and Ogowe Rivers (1883-5). From 1887 to 1897 he served as governor of the French Congo. He was recalled and pensioned off in 1902, but was sent back in 1905 to investigate abuses. His exceptional knowledge of African ways served him well on one occasion when the Africans let him know by drum that there were forced laborers for French planters in a secret hiding place—they were afraid to talk by any other means. He died at Dakar on his way back, before his report could be set down.

Brébeuf, Jean de

French pioneer missionary in Canada (1593-1649).

Born at Condé-sur-Vire, Normandy; became a Jesuit in 1617 and went to Quebec in 1625. He spent his first winter with the Indians, recorded in a picturesque account. In spring of 1626 he set out with the Indians on a canoe journey to Lake Huron and established his first mission near Georgian Bay, but was recalled in 1628, because of the English threat to Quebec. After the surrender of Quebec (1629) he went to France; but returned after its restoration (1633). For the next sixteen years he worked as a missionary to the Indians under terrible conditions. In 1642 he succeeded in reaching the Huron country which Jogues (q.v.) had failed to do. In 1648 the Indians rose against the missionaries and captured Brébeuf. They poured scalding water on his head in mockery of baptism, tortured him, and finally burned him on the stake

with slow fire. His head is kept as a relic at the Hotel-Dieu in Quebec.

Brendan, Saint

Irish Atlantic traveler (died 577 or 583).

An Irish ecclesiastic, born near Tralee, who founded a number of monasteries. He is the hero of a 11th century tale, "Navigation of Saint Brendan," describing an Atlantic voyage and discovery of a "Land of Promise." This has been taken by some to refer to an early discovery of the American continent. Be that as it may, Saint Brendan's tale became a fixed geographic concept and appears on many 15th century maps of the Atlantic.

Bressani, Francesco

Italian pioneer missionary in Canada (1612-1672).

Born in Rome, became Jesuit novice at 14. In 1612 went to Quebec and was sent the next year as missionary to the Algonquians at Three Rivers. In 1641 he was captured by the Iroquois and cruelly tortured, but was ransomed by the Dutch. He made his way to France, returned to Canada, and joined the Huron mission. After its destruction he accompanied the Huron refugees to Saint Joseph Island (1649). His health was broken and he returned to Italy, dying in Florence.

Brooke, Sir James

English colonial pioneer (1803-1868).

Born near Benares (India), educated at Norwich (England). Served with East India Company (1819-1830) and conceived idea of putting down piracy in Indonesian waters. He earned the confidence of the Sultan of Borneo, who in 1811 made him Rajah of Sarawak, a title still preserved in his family. He placed the territory under British protection and in 1817 became governor of the adjacent island of Labuan, which had been purchased by the British government. He defended the colony against attacks by pirates and opium smugglers and made head hunting by his Dyak subjects a capital crime. He died in England.

Bruce, James

Scottish African explorer (1730-1794).

Born at Kinnaird House (Stirlingshire, Scotland), studied at Edinburgh University, was a wine merchant in London and British consul at Algiers. In 1768 set out from Cairo on his famous journey that earned him the title of "Abyssinian" Bruce. He reached Ethiopia in 1770 and worked for its government. After traveling to the headstream of the Blue Nile (then considered the main stream of the Nile), he returned to Scotland in 1774. It took 16 years to publish his "Travels to Discover the Sources of the Nile." He died of a fall downstairs in his home.

Bruce, William Spiers

Scottish Antarctic explorer (1867-1921).

Born in London. Studied medicine at Edinburgh University and served as surgeon on the whaler *Balaena* (1892-3) in Antarctic expedition which discovered 150 miles of Antarctic coastline, named by him Coats Land, and explored the Wedell Sea. In 1909-20 he visited Spitzbergen several times. His special interest was oceanography.

Brue, André

French African explorer (17th-18th centuries).

Director of French Senegal Company from 1697 to 1725. Founded the Senegal colony and expanded its frontiers to the interior up the rivers Senegal and Gambia, by peaceful treaties with African rulers.

Brutus, Decimus Junius

Roman conqueror in Spain (2nd century B.C.).

Brutus, who was consul in 138 B.C., devoted his main attention to Spain. He fought against the Lusitanians, fortified the present site of Lisbon, and was the first Roman who dared to cross the river Duero, then known as The River of Oblivion, behind which unknown horrors lurked. His soldiers were terrified when they saw the sun disappear in the Atlantic Ocean—forever, they thought. The cape from which they

witnessed this spectacle is still called *Finis Terrae*, end of the earth. Brutus received the name *Gallaecus* from Galicia, the part of Spain where the earth was supposed to end.

Buero da Silva, Bartolomeu

Explorer of Brazil (17th century).

Starting from Sao Paulo in 1682 he explored the country to the West, and penetrated into the Central Mountains of the present State of Goias.

Buero da Silva, Bartolomeu, the Younger

Explorer of Brazil (1670-about 1740).

Son of Bartolomeu Buero da Silva (q.v.), whom he accompanied on his expedition into the interior, aged 12. At 50 he organized a great expedition to follow the trail blazed by his father. He spent three years in the wilderness exploring the country of the Rio Claro, Rio Verde, and Rio Bonito. In 1725 he returned with a stronger expedition, founding the town of Vila Boa de Goias, nucleus of the present state of Goias.

Burchell, William John

English explorer of Africa (about 1782-1863).

Made a number of expeditions to Africa, on which he discovered many new animal and plant species.

Burke, Robert O' Hara

Irish explorer of Australia (1860-1861).

Born at Cleram, County Galway, educated in Belgium. Joined the Austrian army in 1810, the Irish Constabulary in 1848. Emigrated to Australia in 1853. In 1860 led the first expedition to cross Australia from south to north (Melbourne to the Gulf of Carpentaria, where he reached the tidal waters of the Flinders River, though not the sea itself). He died of starvation on his way back.

Burnes, Sir Alexander

British explorer in Asia (1805-1841).

Born at Montrose, Scotland. Joined the army of the English

BURTON

East India Company at 17 and became interpreter at Surat. Promoted to assistant political agent and transferred to Cutch in 1826, he devoted himself to the history and geography of northwest India and adjacent countries. In 1831 he was sent to Lahore to present a gift of horses from King William IV to the Maharajah and used this opportunity for extensive investigation. The next year he started from Lahore dressed as an Afghan and made his way across Afghanistan, crossing the Hindu Kush into Balkh and from there to Bukhara, Astrabad, Teheran, and Bushire, where he embarked for England (1833). His "Travels to Bokhara" was widely read. In 1836 he undertook a political mission to the ruler of Afghanistan, and in 1839 he became the British agent at Kabul. He was assassinated there.

Burton, Sir Richard Francis

British explorer of Arabia and Africa (1821-1890).

Born at Torquay (England), served as officer in India, where he took part in the conquest of Sindh (1812) and acquired the knowledge of Oriental languages which enabled him to disguise himself as a Moslem pilgrim and make the journey to Mekka and Medina (1853). In 1856 he set out with Speke (q.v.) on the journey which led to discovery of Lake Tanganyika. In 1861 he became the first man to climb Mount Kamerun in West Africa. He was an excellent writer, and wrote, in addition to accounts of his travels, the standard English translation of "Arabian Nights" in 16 volumes. He died British consul in Trieste.

Bussy, Charles Joseph Patissier, Marquis of

French colonial administrator (1720-1785).

Born at Villiers-Cotterets. For twenty years (1710-1760) he fought against the British in India on the side of Dupleix (q.v.), his greatest achievement being the raising of the siege of Pondichery (1718), but he was defeated in 1760 and lived the last 25 years of his life in obscurity, dying at Pondichery.

Byrd, Richard E.

U.S. polar explorer (1888-1957).

Born in Winchester, Virginia, and graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1912. He became interested in aviation and in 1918 was appointed commander of U.S. Air Forces stationed in Canada. In 1921 he crossed the Atlantic in a dirigible, and in 1926 flew over the North Pole with Floyd Bennett (q.v.). In 1927 he flew from New York to France. He made his first Antarctic expedition in 1928-30. Establishing a base, Little America, on the Bay of Whales, he flew for the first time over the South Pole. On his second expedition (1933-5) he discovered Edsel Ford Mountain and Maria Byrd Land. As commander of the U.S. Antarctic Expedition of 1939 he claimed some Antarctic territories for his country. In World War II he was employed in confidential work connected with American bases abroad. In 1946-7 he made a special Antarctic survey to study meteorology, test personnel and equipment, and scout for uranium deposits.

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Cabot, John

Italian explorer of America (1450-1498).

Born in Genoa (according to others, Cabo, Spain), moved to Venice, where he became a trader in Eastern goods and was naturalized in 1476. He traveled east as far as Mecca. In 1484 he went to England and interested Bristol merchants in projecting a shorter westward route to Asia. King Henry VII authorized him to sail in 1496 and the next year he left Bristol with his son Sebastian (q.v.). After crossing the Atlantic in 52 days, he came upon a coast, probably Cape Breton Island, which he claimed for Henry VII of England. On his return journey he discovered 2 islands, believed to be Saint Pierre and Miquelon. In 1498 he undertook another expedition, with six ships. He sighted the east coast of Greenland, which he named Labrador's Land, and then went south, possibly reached 38°S near Chesapeake Bay. He died in England.

Cabot, Sebastian

Italian explorer of America (about 1476-1557).

Born at Venice, son of John Cabot (q.v.), whom he accompanied on his journeys. He continued to serve the King of England after his father's death, visited Labrador in 1508-9 in search of a Northwest Passage, and worked as a mapmaker in the English invasion of Gascony, 1512. He then transferred his services to Spain, where Charles V named him pilot major in 1519. In 1526 he headed an expedition from Seville to seek the legendary lands of Tarshish and Ophir, but was diverted from this purpose by a three years' exploration of the Rio de la Plata. When he returned in 1530 without the treasure that

Tarshish and Ophir were expected to yield, he was banished to North Africa for 4 years. In 1533 he was once more granted the title of pilot major, but in 1547 returned to England, where he became a founder of the Company of Merchant Adventurers, trading with Russia. He dispatched expeditions in 1553, 1554, and 1556, which discovered the White Sea and the sea route to Russia. He probably died at Bristol.

Cabral, Gonçalo Velho

Portuguese discoverer of the Azores (15th century).

A noble at the court of Prince Henry the Navigator, who sent him in 1431 to discover a group of islands southwest of Portugal whose existence was vaguely known. He was driven back by storms but the Prince sent him out again in the following year, when he discovered the island Santa Maria, one of the Azores. On a third journey he discovered São Miguel. The Prince gave him the islands, which he proceeded to populate. The Portuguese were the first inhabitants of the islands, which by their geographical isolation were one of the few parts of the earth not reached by prehistoric man.

Cabral, Pedro Alvares

Portuguese discoverer of Brazil (1467-1520).

Born at Belmonte of noble family, was page to King John II and councillor to King Manuel I. He married Isabel de Castro, descendant of kings of Portugal and Castile. After the return of Vasco da Gama (q.v.) from India, the king sent him to continue da Gama's work and also to take possession of "the occidental part" of the Indies. Manuel I personally took leave of Cabral when he departed Portugal in 1500 with thirteen ships. He sailed west from the Cape Verde Islands and, after a month's journey, discovered Brazil in Easter week of 1500. Calling it "Land of the True Cross," he took possession of it for the King of Portugal. Then he went on to the Indies, which he duly reached in September 1500. There he created a system of alliances with local rulers, and returned to Portugal, June 1501. King Manuel received him with great honors, but there was subsequent disagreement between them,

CABRILLO

and Vasco da Gama replaced him as head of the Indies expedition of 1502-3. Cabral retired from royal service and died at Santarem.

Cabrillo, Juan Rodriguez

Spanish discoverer of California (died 1513).

Sailor of Portuguese birth. Accompanied Narvaez to Mexico in 1520 and took part in expeditions to Oaxaca and Guatemala. In 1542 he sailed from Navidad (northwest Mexico) to the North, discovered San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro, Point Reyes, Santa Monica, and Monterey Bay. He died of an infection contracted after breaking an arm on San Miguel Island.

Cadamosto, Luigi Da

Italian explorer of Africa (1432-1477).

Born at Venice of a noble family, with good connections. Traded in Flanders and the Mediterranean. On a trip to Flanders his ship was driven by a storm to the coast of Portugal (1454). Prince Henry the Navigator (q.v.) sent an emissary to persuade him to go to Africa, by showing him sugar from the *Madeira*, dragon-tree wood from the Canaries, and other exotic products. Cadamosto, who had set out, as he himself put it, "with the intention of gathering capital, experience of the world, and, if possible, glory," let himself be persuaded, especially after he was told that adventurers to Africa in ships fitted out by the Prince had to pay him one half their cargo, while those who fitted out their own ships paid only a quarter. After an interview with the Prince he set out in 1455, reached Capes Branco and Verde, and sought to explore the rich Gambia region. But his sailors refused to go beyond Cape Verde, then the limit of navigation, and he had to turn back. In 1456 he set out again, reached beyond Cape Verde, and discovered the Cape Verde and Bissagos Islands and Cape Roxo. In 1463 he moved back to Italy, still trading, but little is known of him in his later years.

Caesar, Julius

Roman conqueror (100-44 B.C.).

Caesar, who rose to be ruler of the ancient world, was the Roman equivalent of Alexander the Great. Although he had not the latter's insatiable thirst for the new and the unknown, he did add to the ken of civilized man the countries in which western civilization found its new Atlantic center. Without his conquests, western Europe would have remained a remote and virtually unknown territory: England, France, and Germany would be unthinkable without Caesar and his work. He also tried to extend the eastern boundaries of the known world by exploring the Caspian Sea, but death stopped him. While his main interests were military and political, he was concerned with science: while in England he measured the length of midsummer day at high latitudes.

Caillé, René

French explorer (1799-1838).

Born at Mauze (Deux Sèvres). After a trip to Senegal (1818) he set out to realize his great ambition—to be the first European to set foot in Timbuctoo. He spent a year in Mauretania, learning Arabic and the practices of Islam. Then, disguised as an Egyptian slave, he achieved his life's ambition with a caravan of Mandingo traders in 1828. He reached Tangiers two years later, traveling across the Sahara. Doubts were raised about his exploits, but his "Journal" has remained a classic.

Cameron, Verney

British explorer of Africa (1814-1891).

Born at Radipole, Dorsetshire; joined the navy as midshipman at 13. In 1873 he was sent by the Royal Geographical Society to succor Dr. Livingston (q.v.). Cameron reached Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika in 1874, and traced the Congo-Zambezi watershed for hundreds of miles. He returned in 1875, being the first European to cross tropical Africa from sea to sea. He was killed at Leighton Buzzard by falling off a horse.

Campbell, Robert

Canadian fur trader and explorer (1808-1894).

Born in Scotland. Discovered the Pelly River in 1810, and descended it three years later to its confluence with the Lewes, where he built Fort Selkirk.

Cão, Diego

Portuguese explorer of Africa (fl. 1480).

No data available on date or place of birth. Served as squire and later as knight at the court of Prince Henry the Navigator (q.v.). Was sent by King John II on two voyages of discovery to the coasts of Africa, the first in 1482, the second 1484-6. During the first he discovered Cape Saint-Augustine, during the second the mouth of the Congo River, reaching 21°50' S. He also assured that the newly discovered lands would be rightfully claimed by Portugal. The Portuguese explorers used to erect wooden crosses or engrave on the bark of suitable trees the French motto of Prince Henry, "Talent de bien faire" (The talent of doing well). As Cão's Portuguese biographer puts it: "These were rather weak marks of possession." Cão erected *padrões*, stone columns 14 or 15 palms high, topped by a cross sculptured with Portuguese arms and with two inscriptions, one in Portuguese and one in Latin, giving the date of the discovery and the names of the Portuguese king and the discoverer. Such *padrões* are still to be found in various places in Africa. Cão named the Congo river "Padrão" (singular of *padrões*). He is said to have been accompanied on his first voyage by the cartographer Martin Behaim (q.v.). As reward for his services, which included subjecting the King of Congo as vassal of Portugal and conversion of one of his subjects, Cacuta, to Christianity, the King granted Cão a new coat of arms in which the *padrões* were prominently featured. Nothing was heard of him after his return from his second expedition.

Capelo, Hermenegildo

Portuguese African explorer (1811-1917).

Born at Palmela, joined the Portuguese navy, in which he

reached the rank of admiral. Fought in African and Chinese waters. In 1887-80 he was in charge of an expedition to explore the territories between Portuguese Angola on the west coast of Africa and Portuguese Mozambique on the east, with special reference to the Zambezi and Congo river systems. The expedition discovered affluents of both. In 1884-5 he led a second expedition which crossed South Africa from Mossamedes to the mouth of the Zambezi.

Carpini, Giovanni de Piano

Italian explorer of Asia (13th century).

A Franciscan monk sent in 1245 by Pope Innocent IV on a diplomatic mission to the Mongol capital. He brought back a valuable account of his journey.

Carson, Christopher

American western pioneer (1809-1868).

Popularly known as Kit Carson. Born, Madison County, Kentucky. While he was an infant, his family migrated to Missouri. Apprenticed to a saddler at 15; left him two years later to join a hunting expedition. The next eight years he spent wandering as a trapper, and the following eight as a hunter attached to Fort Brent. In 1812 he met Frémont (q.v.), who engaged him as a guide. In 1817 Carson, sent to Washington as dispatch-bearer, became a lieutenant in the U. S. Army. In 1853 he drove 6,500 sheep to California, a difficult mission which he accomplished successfully. On his return he was appointed Indian agent in New Mexico. He served in the Federal Army during the Civil War, attaining the rank of brigadier general, and died at Fort Lyon, Colo.

Cartier, Jacques

French discoverer of Canada (1491-1557).

Born at Saint Malo, in Brittany, a sailor by profession. In 1534 King Francis I ordered him to seek a Northwest Passage to China. He traveled from Saint Malo to Newfoundland, and reached the estuary of the Saint Lawrence through the Strait of Belle-Isle. On a second journey he proceeded up the Saint Law-

CASTANHO

rence to the Indian village of Hochelaga, the site of Montreal, and took possession of "New France" in the name of the King (1535-6). He made two other journeys to Canada, one in 1541-2 and another at an unknown date.

Castanho Taques, Lourenco

Explorer of Brazil (17th century).

He traveled in 1675 from São Paulo into the territory of the Catagna Indians, whom he subdued. He later discovered the gold mines which laid the foundation for Brazil's great prosperity, in the succeeding century.

Castelnau, Francis de la Porte, Count of

French world traveler (1812-1880).

Born in London. In 1837-41 led a French scientific expedition to study the lakes of Canada, U. S., and Mexico. In 1843-47 an expedition led by him was the first to cross South America from Peru to Brazil, following the watershed between the Amazon and the Rio de la Plata systems. He died while French consul in Melbourne (Australia).

Chaille-Long, Charles

U. S. soldier and explorer (1842-1917).

Served in U. S. army in Civil War. Later explored the Nile area.

Champlain, Samuel de

French pioneer in Canada (1567-1635).

Born at Brouage, province of Saintonge, in western France. Served in army during the French religious wars (1593-97). Entered Spanish service and traveled through Antilles and Central America (1599-1601); returned to France and entered the service of de Chastes, governor of Dieppe. It was for him that Champlain made his pioneering voyage to Canada, in which he journeyed up the Saint Lawrence River to Sault Saint Louis and reported that the country was fit for agricultural settlement. He next worked under de Monts, King Henry IV's lieutenant-governor of Acadia, having convinced

the king that a large-scale French settlement was possible. In 1608 he founded the city of Quebec, from which he made a number of journeys of exploration. On one he discovered what is now Lake Champlain; but his attempts to discover a route to China along the Saint Lawrence were doomed to failure. In 1615 he advanced to Lakes Huron and Ontario. Five years later he was named lieutenant-governor of the colony. He defended Quebec against an English siege in 1628-9 and though he had to capitulate, the city was restored to the French by the Peace of 1632. Champlain returned to his post a year later and died there. He was a skilled navigator, having left, in addition to an account of his voyage, a treatise on navigation.

Chancellor, Richard

English explorer of Russia (died 1556).

A seaman by profession, appointed in 1553 pilot-general of Sir Hugh Willoughby's (q.v.) expedition to find the North-east Passage. It was arranged that the ships meet at Vardo in Norway, but owing to bad weather only Chancellor's ship arrived there. He went on alone into the White Sea, founded an English trading factory on its shore that became the town of Archangelsk, and went overland to Moscow, where Tsar Ivan the Terrible welcomed him and granted him privileges which led to establishment of the Muscovy Company. He returned to England, visited Moscow again, and lost his life in a wreck off Aberdeenshire on the return journey.

Chang Ch'ien

Chinese explorer in Asia (2nd century B.C.).

Chosen by the emperor 138 B.C. to seek allies in central Asia against the Hsiung Nu (a people related to the Huns) who menaced the empire. He was captured by the Hsiung Nu, married one of their women, and was kept prisoner for ten years. In 128 B.C. he escaped; and after two years' travel in central Asia, where he established contact with the Greeks, he returned home with his wife.

CHANLER

Chanler, William Astor

U. S. explorer of Africa (1867-1934).

Born in Newport, R. I. Studied at Harvard, but left the University to explore Africa. He started in 1892 from Zanzibar to traverse Kenya with the Austrian Hochner (q.v.). They returned to the coast in 1893. Chanler took part in the Spanish-American War, and in American politics as a Democrat. He died in Mentone, France.

Charcot, Jean

French polar explorer (1867-1936).

Born at Neuilly-sur-Seine, son of the great physician Jean Martin Charcot, teacher of Sigmund Freud. He specialized in medicine and oceanography. In two expeditions (1903-7 and 1908-10) he mapped Antarctica from Palmer Islands to Charcot Land. In 1921 he explored Rockall Island in mid-Atlantic, recently annexed by the British. He died at sea, off Iceland.

Chelyuskin, Simeon

Russian Arctic explorer (18th century).

Took part in Bering's (q.v.) second expedition. He traveled by land from the Khatanga to the Pyasina River and then explored the Taimyr Peninsula, which he mapped and described. The Soviet icebreaker that made world headlines in the 1930's was named for him.

Chirikov, Alexei

Russian Arctic explorer (1703-1718).

Graduated from Naval Academy in 1721. Took part in Bering's (q.v.) two expeditions as deputy and scientific expert. He went to Alaska on the Saint Paul in 1711 and discovered a number of Aleutian islands on the way, one of which bears his name.

Chisholm, Jesse

American western pioneer (about 1806-1868).

Born in Tennessee, son of a Scotsman and a Cherokee Indian

woman. Migrated to the West when the Cherokees occupied lands in Arkansas. He was a scout for Captain Dutch in 1827 and became prominent as mediator and negotiator of treaties between the U. S. Government and Indian tribes. He then became an Indian trader, establishing his main post at Camp Holmes on the Canadian River. During his expeditions he ransomed captive children and youths, whom he adopted and reared with his own family. At the beginning of the Civil War he first negotiated Indian treaties for the Confederate Government, but soon joined Indian refugees who went to Kansas. He resumed his trading activities in the north, but in the spring of 1865 went south from the Arkansas to the upper Washita on what later became known as the Chisholm Trail, a famous overland cattle route.

Chkalov, Valerii

Russian Arctic explorer (1904-1938).

Joined the communist air force as a volunteer at 15, studied at a number of aviation schools after the Civil War, became an aviation expert and test pilot who developed new flying technique. He was particularly interested in aerial exploration of the Arctic, and in 1936 achieved the pioneering flight from Moscow to Kamchatka and back. In 1937 he flew from Moscow to Vancouver over the North Pole, establishing a world record. He was killed trying out a new aircraft.

Chou Ta-Kuan

Chinese traveler in Indochina (13th century).

Was sent in 1295 by Emperor Timur Khan, son of the Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan, to the Kingdom of Angkor, now Cambodia. He left a valuable report which cast light on the civilization which produced the great lost temples of Angkor, re-discovered in the 1860's by Mouhot (q.v.).

Christianssen, Hendrik

Dutch pioneer in America (17th century).

A Dutch captain who, in 1614, built Fort Van Nassau, now Albany, on Westerlo Island. The fort was washed out and

CLAPPERTON

another was built on the river bank. Christianssen made a treaty with the Iroquois Five Nations.

Clapperton, Hugh

Scottish African explorer (1788-1827).

Born at Annan, Dumfriesshire. Sailor on a merchant ship, then in the Royal Navy. In 1824, he accompanied Oudney (q.v.) and Denham on the expedition to Bornu in the Sudan, and after Oudney's death he went on to Kano and Sokoto. Immediately after his return he was raised to the rank of commander and sent on another expedition with Richard Lander (q.v.), to Benin in West Africa. From there he reached the Niger overland and went on to Sokoto, where he died of dysentery. He was the first European to describe from personal observation the Hausa peoples of the Sudan, in his "Journal" and "Narrative."

Clark, William

U.S. explorer of the West (1770-1838).

Born in Virginia. Served in the U.S. Army as lieutenant in wars against the Indians in 1791-1796. He joined Meriwether Lewis (q.v.) in an expedition to find a land route across the North American Continent to the Pacific Ocean (1801-1806). The task was successfully accomplished when Lewis and Clark reached the mouth of the Columbia River in November 1805, returning to Saint Louis in the following year. Clark became Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Saint Louis in 1807, served as Governor of the Missouri Territory from 1813 to 1821 and negotiated the Indian treaty of Prairie du Chien in 1825.

Clavijo, Ruy Gonzalez de

Spanish traveler in Asia (died 1412).

Born in Madrid, of noble family. Sent by King Henry III of Castile as ambassador to Timur, Mongol ruler of western and central Asia. Clavijo left St. Mary Port near Cadiz in May 1403 and reached Samarkand, Timur's capital, 16 months later. He was well received and given valuable gifts. In 1406 he returned to Spain where he eventually died in Madrid (1412). His "Itinerary" is a classic of travel literature.

Clive, Robert, Lord

Founder of British India (1725-1774).

Born at Styche, Shropshire, the family estate. He was the despair of his teachers but acquired a good classical education. At 18 he went as a "factor" or "writer" to Madras for the East India Company. His life was miserable, and he tried to commit suicide three times. In 1741 he joined the Company's army fighting against the French, and gained a European reputation by taking the city of Arcot (1751) and later defending it against overwhelming forces. William Pitt, British prime minister at the time, called him a "heaven-born general." The next year Clive defeated the French decisively at Trichinopoly and, in 1757, he took Calcutta, which was to remain capital of British India until displaced by Delhi in 1911. The battle of Plassey, which he won against the ruler of Bengal, Suraj-ud-Dowlah, in the face of overwhelming odds, is generally regarded as marking the beginning of Britain's political, as against a trading, empire in India. The Treaty of Paris (1763) confirmed British supremacy in India. But by 1760 his work was done and he returned to England. He went back to India in 1765 to reform the administration, but became involved in charges of corruption which raised an outcry in the British Parliament. He finally died by suicide.

Coen, Jan Pieterszoon

Dutch colonial administrator (1587-1630).

Born at Hoorn. Worked as an apprentice in a Dutch merchant's office in Rome, then traded for the Dutch East India Company, which sent him out to its Indonesian possessions in 1613 as accountant-general of all its factories. In 1617 he was promoted to governor general. The factory at Jacarta, founded in 1610, was fortified by Coen and defended several times against the English and the local rulers. But he founded a new city nearby, Batavia (now renamed Jakarta), to serve as capital of the Dutch dominions. He returned home to Holland in 1623, but upon repeated insistence of the Company reverted to his Indonesian post in 1627, arriving just

COLAEUS

in time to prevent abandonment of Batavia by his successor. Coen faced two more sieges in the city he founded, and died during the second. His Dutch biographer, F. W. Stapel, calls him "beyond doubt the founder of Dutch power in the Indies."

Colaeus

Greek explorer of Spain (7th century B.C.).

A trader from Samos, who started for Egypt but was turned back by a persistent easterly wind which pushed him past the Strait of Gibraltar and to Tartessus (Spain), hitherto a Phoenician trade monopoly. Colaeus successfully evaded Phoenician pursuit and returned home with a cargo of Spanish silver that made him a millionaire. His journey took place around 650-630 B.C.

Colon (Columbus) Bartolomé

Elder brother of Columbus, born in Genoa (about 1137-1514).

He was a professional pilot. Columbus asked support from King Henry VII for his expedition of discovery. Henry VII agreed, but by the time Bartolomé reached Spain, Christopher Columbus had already returned from America, and started on his second journey. In 1491 the Catholic kings put him in charge of an expedition of 3 ships to Haiti to help Columbus. He acted as his brother's aid on a number of occasions, especially in 1502.

Colon (Columbus) Diego

Spanish governor of West Indies (about 1445-1515).

Younger brother of Christopher Columbus (q.v.). First mentioned in 1491 when Columbus installed him as governor of Haiti. He governed the island on and off till 1500 when the royal envoy Bobadilla sent him back to Spain in chains. He was freed at command of the Catholic kings and died peacefully in Seville.

Colon (Columbus) Diego

Spanish governor of the West Indies (1474-1526).

First son of Christopher Columbus (q.v.) and his wife Felipa.

After his father's death, he tried—in vain at first—to be named his successor by King Ferdinand the Catholic. He was named Governor of the Indies (not Viceroy, as he had hoped) in 1508. He was accused of designs to make the Indies independent of Spain, and had to answer charges of defending the Indians against the Spaniards. He managed to fend off his many calumniators and died in Spain on his way to the wedding of Charles V.

Colon (Columbus) Fernando

Spanish historian of Columbus' discoveries (1488-1539).

Natural son of Christopher Columbus and Beatriz Enriquez de Arana, a noblewoman. Born at Cordoba. From 1494 to 1498 was page of Juan, heir of the Catholic King. In 1502 accompanied his father on his fourth journey to the Indies and distinguished himself by his constancy and valor. After his father's death he traveled in America, Europe, Africa, and Asia, and accompanied Charles V on various expeditions. His collection of books laid the foundation of the Columbian Library of Seville Cathedral. (Some 4000 still form part of it.) He wrote a four-volume work on his father, which Washington Irving called "a cornerstone of the history of the New World," and died in Seville.

Columbus or Colon, Christopher

Discoverer of America (about 1451-1506).

There is still considerable mystery about the most famous explorer of all. No record of his birth survives and the house in Genoa where he is generally assumed to have been born bears the inscription: "This is the house which can claim better than any other that Columbus was born in it." Doubts have been cast even on Columbus' Italian origin, and more or less flimsy evidence has been produced making him Portuguese, Spanish, and, of late, by Professor Matariaga, Jewish. The generally accepted version is that his father was a weaver and that Columbus worked for a time as a weaver's apprentice at Genoa. His son Ferdinand (q.v.) stated also that Columbus studied at Pavia University, but this is considered unlikely.

COLUMBUS

Columbus took part in some Mediterranean trading journeys in which he acquired a taste for navigation. By 1476 he had settled in Lisbon, at that time the main center of navigation. From there he went to Iceland (1477), Madeira (1478), and West Africa (1483). He studied maps by the Jewish cartographer Cresques (q.v.) and the Florentine Toscanelli, which convinced him that the Indies could be reached from the west as well as from the east. He and his brother Bartholomew (q.v.) tried in vain to convince King John II of Portugal, King Charles VIII of France, and King Henry VII of England to back such a journey. But an audience with Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain proved more promising, and from then on Columbus concentrated his efforts on them. He was aided by influential friends like the Duke of Medina Celi and Luis de Santangel, a Jew who believed in his theory. On April 17, 1492, Columbus signed a "Capitulation" with the Spanish monarchs, which authorized the voyage, granted him the title of "Lord Admiral of the Ocean Sea," governorship of all islands he might discover, a title of nobility (now held by the Duke of Veragua, his descendant), and one-tenth of such commercial profits as the enterprise might yield.

Columbus sailed from Palos on August 3, 1492, with the three caravels Santa Maria, Pinta, and Nina, names he made immortal. He reached the Canaries on August 12 and sailed westward, ever westward, sometimes hopeful and sometimes despairing. Finally, on October 12, now celebrated as Columbus Day, he sighted land. It was an island called by the Indians Guanahani, which he named San Salvador in gratitude to the Savior. It is generally held to be Watlings Island in the Bahamas. He went on to discover Cuba, Haiti, and a number of smaller islands which he believed part of India. He left a settlement on Haiti and returned to Palos on March 15, 1493.

Ferdinand and Isabella, more grateful than they proved to be later, underwrote a second journey (September 24, 1493-June 10, 1496), which discovered a number of West Indian islands, including Puerto Rico and Jamaica.

On Haiti Columbus founded the city of Isabela (his original settlement did not survive) and left his brother Bartholomew as regent.

Columbus' third journey, started May 30, 1498, led him to discover the island of Trinidad and the American mainland (the Gulf of Paria and the mouth of the Orinoco, both in Venezuela), which, however, he believed to be another group of islands. His enemies in Spain had meanwhile won over the monarchs, and on August 23, 1500, Columbus and his brother were arrested by a Royal Commissioner on Hispaniola (Haiti) and taken in chains to Spain. The charges were cruelty to the Indians, oppression of the colonists, and general maladministration. Popular indignation at Columbus' treatment produced a change of heart in Ferdinand and Isabella, and by the time Columbus arrived in Spain he had been exonerated and his honors restored to him.

On May 9, 1502, Columbus sailed on his fourth and last journey, on which he discovered the coast of Central America from Cape Gracias a Dios (Thank God) to Puerto del Retrete. He had a difficult time, suffered from shipwreck and mutiny, and returned to Spain in 1504 sick and exhausted. He tried in vain to obtain from Ferdinand and Isabella some recognition and compensation, and died at Valladolid, where he had gone in a vain search for royal justice. Even in death he could find no peace. Two sets of bones, one at Seville Cathedral and one at Ciudad Trujillo, are said to be his.

Conti, Niccolo dei

Italian explorer of Asia (about 1395-1469).

Born at Chioggia near Venice. In 1419 there are notices of him in Damascus, from which city he embarked on a series of journeys in Asia which occupied him for 25 years. During this time he traversed Arabia from Damascus to Baghdad, visited Persia and India, and traveled in Burma, Malaya, and Indonesia. The Sunda archipelago was the furthest point east of Europe that he reached. He had to adopt Islam as a condition of his being allowed to return to Europe, but as soon

CONWAY

at he reached Venice (1144) returned to Christianity. He lived the rest of his life as a respected merchant in Venice, and the humanist Poggio Bracciolini left an account of his travels.

Conway, Martin Lord

British mountaineer (1856-1937).

Born in Rochester (England), educated at Repton School and Cambridge. He was an art historian and wrote a number of books, ranging from a "History of the Woodcutters of the Netherlands in the 15th Century" (1884) to "Art Treasures of Soviet Russia" (1925). His other interest, mountaineering, started with Alpine climbing at the age of 16 and led to his writing a guidebook for climbers and the presidency of the Alpine Club. In 1892 he made the first ascent of the great Himalayan peaks, reaching a height of 23,000 feet, and reported it to the Royal Society, the Royal Geographical Society, and the British Association, which had backed his expedition. In 1896-7 he explored the interior of Spitsbergen and crossed the main island for the first time. In 1898 he turned to South America and was first to ascend the peaks of Sorata, Illimani, and the highest of all, Aconcagua (23,080 feet). The rest of his life was devoted to art history, museums, and politics.

Cook, Frederick Albert

U. S. explorer and adventurer (1865-1910).

Claimed to have scaled Mount McKinley in 1906 and to have been the first man to reach the North Pole in 1908. He was accused of fraud by Robert E. Peary (q.v.) and deprived of his honors. Later he was involved in an oilfields swindle, and languished in prison from 1925 to 1930. The kind of people who bought his old stock continued to believe that he had discovered the North Pole.

Cook, James

British explorer of the Pacific (1728-1779).

Born at Marton, Yorkshire; entered the Royal Navy in 1755. From 1759 to 1767 was engaged in surveying the Saint

Lawrence River and the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland. His work attracted the attention of the Royal Society in London. In 1768 he was given command of the *Endeavour* to observe the transit of Venus near Tahiti and to explore the Pacific. He explored the hitherto unknown east coast of Australia, which he took possession of for England; and he rediscovered New Zealand and proved its insular nature. He also explored New Guinea before he returned in 1771. The next expedition (1772-5) with the *Resolution* and *Adventurer* was undertaken to determine the extent of a possible Antarctic continent. He circled the Antarctic region from New Zealand to Cape Horn, crossed the South Polar Circle twice, and discovered New Georgia, New Caledonia, the Solomons, and the Loyalty Islands. He also devised new methods to prevent fever and scurvy among sailors, which earned him the Copley Gold Medal of the Royal Society. His third journey, begun in 1776, was to seek a maritime passage between the Atlantic and the Pacific across the North American continent. Cook proved that no such passage existed, visited Alaska and the Bering Strait, and discovered — some say rediscovered — the Sandwich Islands, now Hawaii, where he was killed in a scuffle with natives while trying to recover a stolen boat. His voyages revolutionized our knowledge of the Pacific.

Cornwallis, Lord Charles

British colonial official (1738-1805).

Educated at Eton and Cambridge, he entered the army in 1761, serving in the War of American Independence. His capitulation at Yorktown (1781) marked the practical end of military operations. Five years later he was appointed Governor-General of British India. His victorious war with Tippoo Sahib led to a considerable expansion of British rule in Southern India through the treaty of Bangalore (1791). He returned to Europe as Viceroy of Ireland (1798-1801), in which capacity he crushed the rising of 1798. He died in 1805 on his way back to India, having been again appointed Governor-General.

Corte Real, Gaspar

Portuguese explorer of North America (about 1450 to 1501).

Made two voyages in search of the Northwest Passage. Believed to have discovered Greenland and touched North America. Lost on the second voyage. His brother Miguel perished while searching for him.

Cortes, Hernan

Conqueror of Mexico (1485-1547).

Born at Medellin, Estremadura, of a noble but impoverished family. He was a sickly child, and had to give up the study of law, which he had started at 14 in Salamanca, after only 2 months. He fought in Italy under the "Great Captain," Gonzalo de Cordoba, and went to Santo Domingo in 1501, where a fellow countryman, Ovando, was in charge. He fought under Diego de Velazquez against the Indians of the island, and later in Cuba. In Cuba he married and worked a mine. It was Velazquez who put him in charge of the expedition to conquer Mexico in 1519 with 600 men, 16 horses, and 14 guns according to one account; and 550 Spaniards, 200 Indians, 12 horses, and 10 guns according to another. Velazquez, with whom he quarreled and who had him jailed, wanted to stop him, but Cortes sailed against orders. He landed at the island of Cozumel, off Yucatan, conquered Tabasco, and finally reached the site of Vera Cruz, a city he founded. It was there that he burned his ships to cut off retreat. He then advanced against the Aztec Empire, ruled by a weakling, Montezuma, whose rule was hated by his non-Aztec subjects. Cortes had many Indian allies, of whom two proved of outstanding importance: the ruler of Tlaxcala, who put his men at Cortes' disposal, and the princess of Zempoala, Malinche, who became his mistress and interpreter. He was also aided by the Indian's fear of horses, which they often took to be supernatural beings, and by their belief that Cortes was Quetzalcoatl, the fair-haired hero who came from across the ocean and was due to return there. On November 8, 1519, Cortes entered Tenochtitlan, now Mexico City, the Aztec

capital. Montezuma was taken prisoner and later killed in a riot. Cortes had to face resistance from Velazquez, who sent Narvaez (q.v.) against him, and from the Aztecs, who rallied under Cuauhtemoc and defeated him decisively during the Sad Night of June 30, 1520. (The Indians have long memories, and they overturned "The Tree of the Sad Night," under which Cortes is said to have sat and wept, during a riot in the 1890's.) But only a week later Cortes defeated the Aztecs and secured his retreat. By December he was strong enough to counterattack, and on August 13, 1521, he entered the capital for the second time. Charles V made him governor and Captain-General of Mexico, which he systematically conquered. In 1525 he went to Central America, advancing as far as Honduras. His purpose was to explore the Pacific coast and to find a short route to Asia. In 1528-30 he visited Spain and was received with high honors by Charles V. He married a second wife and returned to Mexico. In 1536 he sent out the expedition that discovered California. However, in 1539 not he but Coronado (q.v.) obtained permission to look for the Seven Golden Cities of Cibola, in what is now southwest in U.S.A., and Cortes, offended, retired from Mexico and returned to Spain. Charles V would not receive him, and did not recognize him when he put his foot on the foot-board of the emperor's coach. "Who are you?" he asked, and Cortes replied, "I am he who gained more provinces and cities for you than your parents and grandparents put together." He retired to his property at Castilleja de la Cuesta, near Seville, and died there.

Cortes, Martin

Spanish cosmographer and navigator (died 1582).

Born at Bujaraloz in Aragon, soon moved to Cadiz, where he played an important part in organizing voyages of discovery. His particular contribution was discovery of the variability of the magnetic declination of the compass needle in different places on earth, despite an almost universal opinion to the contrary.

Cortes, Pedro

Spanish conquistador (1533-1616 or 1617).

Spent 50 years fighting in the Americas, taking part in 119 combats. He distinguished himself especially in the conquest of Chile (he fought sword in hand at the age of 73). At 80 he traveled to Spain to obtain concessions from the king and died at Panama on his way back.

Cortes y Ojeda, Francisco

Spanish explorer (no dates available).

There are no notices of him until 1553, when he was in Chile and was engaged as pilot by Valdivia (q.v.). He set sail in October 1553 and discovered the Chile archipelago the next month. The next year he reached the Magellan Straits, into which he sailed for almost 20 miles. The expedition stayed four years in South Atlantic waters and returned to its Chilean base in 1558.

Cosa, Juan de la

Columbus' pilot (died 1510).

Born in the second half of the 15th century at Orduña in the Basque country, according to some, or at Santoña near Santander, according to others, or at Puerto de Santa Maria near Cadiz at the other end of Spain. In any case he was a skilled pilot and cartographer; Columbus used his map in his epoch-making first journey. He owned the Santa Maria, which he lent to Columbus, and he sailed with Columbus on the second voyage to America. He then served as pilot in the expeditions of Ojeda (q.v.) (1499-1500) and of Bastidas (q.v.) (1501) to South America. Bastidas sent him back to Spain. Isabel the Catholic sent him to Lisbon to protest against Portuguese poaching on Spanish preserves (1503), then to the Gulf of Uraba (Colombia) on a mission (1504) to prevent further Portuguese encroachments and to collect gold. On his return to Spain he was put in charge of Portuguese ships, then sent back to Uraba, where he was killed by Indians and avenged by Ojeda and Nicuesa (q.v.).

Cousteau, Jacques Yves

French underwater explorer (born 1910).

Born at Saint-André de Cubzac (Gironde), career naval officer. Invented the Cousteau underwater lung, which made possible prolonged underwater exploration in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and elsewhere.

Cresques, Abraham

Jewish cartographer (14th century).

Member of important family of Spanish-Jewish cartographers from Mallorca in the Balearic Islands. He left behind a most important collection of maps, now at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. One of these maps, which clearly shows the position of the Azores is said to have inspired Columbus.

Cresques, Judah

Jewish cartographer (15th century).

Member of Spanish-Jewish family of cartographers, of which Abraham (q.v.) was most important member in the previous century. Judah, best-informed cartographer of his own day, became a convert to Christianity and adopted the name Jaume Ribes. He was engaged by Prince Henry the Navigator (q.v.) as his advisor, to prepare and map the voyages of discovery he sent out. Cresques spent many years at the castle of Sagres, in close contact with the prince.

Crockett, David

American western pioneer (1786-1836).

Born at Limestone, Tennessee. Spent a number of years hunting and pioneering in Western Tennessee, settling in Franklin County in 1811. He served in the Creek War under Jackson, was elected to the Tennessee legislature and to the U.S. Congress, but failed reelection to the latter in 1830 because of his outspoken opposition to Jackson's Indian bill. But he was again elected in 1832. He made a picturesque figure in Washington, wearing his frontiersman's dress, but he was greatly liked and respected for his good advice and homely wit. He joined the Texans fighting against Mexico,

defended the Alamo, was one of the six left to surrender, and was shot at Santa Anna's orders. He was illiterate and probably dictated his books—an autobiography and a number of accounts of his western exploits—which helped to mold “Davy Crockett,” the hero of American school children today.

Ctesias

Greek traveler in India (about 400 B.C.).

Native of Cnidos; physician to the Persian King Artaxerxes II; traveled extensively in the Persian Empire. His main interest was in India, which he describes at length in his “Indica,” mixing information with imagination. His description of the worm in the Ganges, seven cubits long, which fed on oxen and camels, might well refer to crocodiles; and if he tells a tale of Indian men with feet so large that their owners could sleep in their shadow, Herodotus had also “seen” them, but in Ethiopia, not India.

Cunha, Tristão da

Portuguese colonial administrator (1460-1510)

A nobleman who was named first viceroy by King Manuel I (q.v.) but became blind shortly afterwards, so that the king appointed Francisco de Almeida (q.v.) in his place. This happened in 1505, a year later da Cunha recovered his sight and was sent by the king to India with a fleet of 15 ships, which discovered the lonely South Atlantic island named after him. He quarreled with his subordinate, Albuquerque (q.v.)—who was not a man to take orders from anybody—and went to India alone. After his return, the king sent him with an embassy to the Pope (1514), shortly after which he died.

Cunningham, Allen

British explorer of Australia (1791-1839).

A botanist by profession, he went to Australia and helped explore the area beyond the Blue Mountains, which had long formed a barrier to settlement. In 1825, he traversed the Liverpool Plain, and in 1827 the Darling Downs.

Cunninham-Graham, Sir Robert

Scottish traveler and writer (1852-1936).

Educated at Harrow, went to the Argentine to work on a cattle ranch. Traveled widely in the less known parts of the Argentine, Paraguay, and Brazil, later in Mexico, Spain, and Morocco. He wrote the biographies of the Conquistadores De Soto and Valdivia (q.v.) and helped make the Spain of the Century of the Conquistadores known and understood in Anglo-Saxon countries. His political interests at home led him to Socialism and Scottish nationalism.

D

Dalhousie, James Andrew Broun Ramsey, Lord.

British colonial administrator (1812-1860).

Born at Dalhousie Castle near Edinburgh. Governor-General of India from 1847 to 1856, inaugurated the "forward policy" which extended British rule to Satara (1849), Berar and Nagpur (1853), and Oudh (1856). This produced an Indian reaction that culminated in the Mutiny of 1857, after which Dalhousie's policy of direct annexation was reversed. In the meantime he had won the Second Burma War (1852) which united the Pegu country of South Burma to India. He is regarded one of the greatest of the British proconsuls in India.

Dampier, William

English buccaneer and explorer (about 1651-1715).

Fought in the Anglo-Dutch War in 1672-3. Became planter in the West Indies and a buccaneer against the Spanish Caribbean colonies (1679-81). Wrote a valuable hydrographic treatise. Commanded an expedition to the South Pacific which discovered the Dampier Archipelago and the Dampier Strait. He also named the island of New Britain.

Davila, Pedro Arias

Spanish conquistador (about 1410-1530).

Born probably at Segovia; also known as "Pedrarias Davila," of noble family. Was named in 1514 governor of Darien or "Golden Castile," as Panama was then known. He took over the governorship from Balboa (q.v.) and organized exploring and conquering expeditions into what are now Nicaragua and Costa Rica. At 80 he personally fought against

the Indian cacique Urraca. He quarreled with other conquistadors and pressed them as ruthlessly as he did the Indians. His Spanish biographer calls him "the hardest, the most cruel, and most inhuman of the Spanish captains in the New World," adding that "although a tribunal of inquiry acquitted him [of charges of cruelty] history has not." He died at Leon (Nicaragua).

Davis, John

British navigator, Arctic and Antarctic explorer (about 1550-1605).

Born at Sandridge (Devon). In 1585 he sailed to seek the Northwest Passage, explored the coasts of Greenland, reached 73°N and discovered the strait named after him. In 1592, on one of his four journeys to the East Indies, he discovered the Falkland Islands. He was killed in Malaya in an engagement with Japanese pirates.

Decken, Karl Klaus von der

German African explorer (1833-1865).

Born at Kotzen (Brandenburg). After a career as army officer in Hannover he devoted himself to African exploration. Between 1860 and 1862 he led 3 expeditions to ascend Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain. The last expedition reached a height of 15,000 feet. In 1865 he explored the rivers of what later became Kenya, and was killed by the Somali at Bardera on the banks of the Juba River.

De Haven, Edwin Jesse

U.S. Arctic explorer (1816-1865).

Led a fruitless search for Sir John Franklin (q.v.), during which he discovered Guinnell Land.

De Long, George Washington

American Arctic explorer (1814-1881).

Born in New York. Graduated from U. S. Naval Academy in 1865. Went to Arctic in 1873 with the *Juniata* to search for the missing Steamer *Polaris*. In 1879 he secured the backing

DENHAM

of James Gordon Bennett for an Arctic expedition and sailed on the *Jeannette*. The vessel was trapped by ice packs of the Siberian coast and drifted north-westward until it was crushed and sunk in June 1881. The expedition discovered the *Jeanette*, *Henricetta*, and Great Bennett Islands off Siberia. In September 1881, the lifeboats of the *Jeannette* with 12 members of De Long's expedition reached the mouth of the *Lena*, but they all, including the leader, died of starvation. Their bodies were recovered in 1882.

Denham, Dixon

British explorer of Africa (1786-1828).

Born in London. Army officer; fought against Napoleon in Spain and at Waterloo. He joined Hugh Clapperton's (q.v.) expedition to the Sudan, and on his return was appointed, in 1825, superintendent of the liberated slaves in West Africa. He went to Sierra Leone in 1828, was appointed lieutenant-general of the colony, and died there of fever.

De Vries, David

Dutch pioneer in America (17th century).

Following Henry Hudson's discoveries, he formed a trading company which in 1631 established a settlement on the Delaware under the leadership of Captain Pieter Heyes (q.v.).

Dezhnev, Simon

Russian explorer of Siberia (about 1605-1672).

Born at Veliki Ustyug (?). Sent as Cossack to Tobolsk in Western Siberia, then to the Yenisei area further east. He is mentioned at Yakutsk in 1638-9, and traveling in the Yana and Indigirka River regions in 1640-2. Together with M. Stadukhin (q.v.), he traveled down the Indigirka to the Arctic Ocean in 1613. From there he reached the mouth of the Kolyma River by sea, and was active in establishing the settlement of Nizhne Kolymsk, which became an important base for the Arctic maritime route. Fedot Alekseyev Popov (q.v.), an Ustyug merchant, in 1617 organized an expedition to find a sea route to the mouth of the Anadyr River, in which

Dezhnev took part as government representative in charge of tribute collection. This expedition was blocked by ice at the mouth of the Kolyma; but the next year it sailed again and reached its objective, Anadyr Island, an important source of walrus ivory, in 1649. A part of the expedition, led by F. A. Popov, penetrated into Kamchatka, another, which was lost, is supposed to have reached Alaska. Dezhnev himself traveled between Siberia and Moscow in the 1660's and 1670's, became a Cossack ataman (chief), and died in Moscow. He was the first man to circumnavigate Northeast Asia and to travel between it and Alaska. But although he noticed Eskimos on Diomed Island, he did not seem to realize that he had proved that the Asian and American continents were separated by sea. His name is commemorated by a cape, a mountain range, a bay, a village in the area he explored, and, since 1918, a Soviet prize for geographical work in Northeast Asia.

Dharma Aranya

Indian traveler in China (1st century A. D.)

An Indian monk of a Lesser Vehicle Buddhist Monastery who was asked by Chinese Emperor Ming Ti to bear Buddhist scriptures to the Chinese. Accompanied by another monk, Kasyapa Matanga (q.v.), he pioneered in the Central Asian route to China, which he reached about 65 A. D. The two monks settled in the Chinese capital to translate the Scriptures into Chinese.

Dias, Bartholomeu

Portuguese discoverer of South Africa (died 1500).

A naval commander, sent in 1486 by King John II with three ships to search for the mythical Christian King of Africa, Prester John. He discovered Angra de Ilheos (now Spencer Bay) and Cape Voltas, reached Cape of Good Hope, but passed without seeing it, turning southwards. His weary crew forced him to turn back. On this journey he again passed Cape of Good Hope and this time noticed it. He expected, after his important discovery, to be named commander of the fleet sent to India, but King Manuel named Vasco de Gama

(q.v.) instead. He was assigned to India in a subordinate capacity and died there.

Dias, Diniz

Portuguese explorer of Africa (15th century).

A royal squire, sent in 1445 to discover new "Lands of the Blacks." He reached Cape Verde (now Cape Verde), then the southern-most limit of Portuguese exploration, and left a record on palm trees. On a second journey, undertaken for merchants, he passed the Cape, but hostility of the Africans sent him back.

Dias, Joao

Portuguese explorer of Africa (15th century).

A shipowner who took part, with two of his ships, in the expedition of 1444 which explored Cape Verde, together with Gil Eanes (q.v.) and Lançarote (q.v.).

Dias Adorno, Antonio

Portuguese explorer of Brazil (16th century).

He was charged by the government to explore the interior of Brazil, following the trail blazed in 1572 by Fernandes Tourinho (q.v.). He discovered a number of emerald mines, which attracted settlers.

Dias Pais Leme, Fernão

Explorer of Brazil (17th century).

In 1661 he forced the three Indian tribes in the unexplored country around São Paulo to submit to Portuguese rule. Though already at an advanced age, he decided to search personally for diamond mines. He finally left São Paulo in 1674, explored the ranges of Serra Negra and Serra da Borda under extremely difficult conditions, found a great quantity of emeralds, and died of exhaustion on the banks of the Rio das Velhas.

Diaz Del Castillo, Bernal

Spanish conquistador (about 1491?-1581).

Born at Medina del Campo, Spain. Went to the New World in 1514 with Pedrarias Davila (q.v.). In 1518 he set

out with Hernan Cortes (q.v.) to Mexico, and fought throughout conquest of that country. He settled in Guatemala, where he wrote the "True History of the Conquest of New Spain," that gained him immortal fame.

Dole, Sanford Ballard

American pioneer in Hawaii (1844-1926).

Born at Honolulu, son of an American missionary. Studied law in Boston and returned to practice in Hawaii. Was elected to the legislature and led the movement for a constitution. After the revolution of 1893 which deposed Queen Liliuokalani, he became head of the provisional government. A year later, after refusing President Cleveland's request that the monarchy be restored, became first president of the Republic of Hawaii. He continued to govern the islands after they were annexed by the U.S. in 1898, until he was appointed judge in 1900. He retired in 1915 and died at Honolulu.

Doudart De Lagrée, Ernest

French explorer of Asia (1823-1868).

Born at St. Vincent de Mercure (Isère). Officer commanding French troops in the Crimean War (1854) and in establishment of the French Protectorate in Cambodia (1862). In 1866 he headed a scientific mission which ascended the Mekong River and proved it did not provide an easy route to China, as had been believed. This discovery directed French colonial expansion away from China and towards the Red River and Tonking. He crossed into Laos and the Chinese province of Yunnan, where he died. His manuscripts were published by Francis Garnier (q.v.), who took over command of the expedition.

Drake, Sir Francis

English world traveler (about 1540-1596).

Born near Tavistock, Devonshire, sometime between 1539 and 1546. He was sent to sea at an early age. After one or two voyages to Guinea he rose to command of the *Judith* (1567) and soon became most famous of the Elizabethan "sea dogs"

DRYGALSKI

who harried the Spanish on the seven seas. Queen Elizabeth commissioned him as privateer. In 1572 he sacked Nombre de Dios in Panama, and crossed the Isthmus to the Pacific. From 1577 to 1580 he traveled around the world, first Englishman to do so. He sailed through the Strait of Magellan northward to what is now the State of Washington, naming the coast New Albion, and claiming it for his queen. He then crossed the Pacific and returned home via Cape of Good Hope. He was knighted by Elizabeth on his return. In 1587 he sacked Cartagena (Colombia) and St. Augustine (Florida) and relieved Sir Walter Raleigh's (q.v.) Virginian colony. In 1587 he raided Cadiz and destroyed ships prepared for the invasion of England. In the following year he was vice-admiral of the English fleet that defeated the Spanish Armada. After an expedition to Portugal and the West Indies, which failed because of Spanish resistance, he died off Nombre de Dios.

Drygalski, Erich Von

German Arctic and Antarctic explorer (1865-1949).

Born at Koenigsberg, geographer and specialist in marine studies. He led the German expeditions to West Greenland (1891 and 1892-3) and the Antarctic journey of the ship Gauss. His reports were published. He died at Munich, and a fjord in South Georgia and an Antarctic island off Kaiser Wilhelm II Land are named after him.

Du Chaillu, Paul B.

U.S. explorer of Africa (about 1831-1903).

Born in France. Explored the Gabun country in West Africa for the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences (1855-9) and published an account that upset previously held notions of its geography. On a second expedition to that area (1863-5) he visited hitherto unknown tribes and confirmed reports of the existence of Pygmy people.

Duluth, Daniel Greysolon, Sieur

French explorer in Canada and the U.S. (1636-1710).

Born at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, went to Canada about 1672 and six years later left Montreal to explore the Great

Lakes region. He negotiated treaties with the Ojibway and the Sioux and, after wintering at Lake Huron, reached Lake Superior July 1679. The next year he visited northern Minnesota, crossed the Mississippi, and secured the release of Louis Hennepin (q.v.) and his six companions from the Sioux. He revisited Lake Superior in 1684 and 1687. Duluth, Minnesota, is named after him.

Dumont d'Urville, Jules

French navigator (1790-1812).

Born at Condé (Calvados) in Normandy. In 1819-20 he took part in the hydrographic researches of the *Chevette* in Aegean and Black Seas and informed the French government of the discovery of the *Venus de Milo*. As second in command of the *Coquille* he took part in its journey around the world (1822-25). Promoted to captain, he was then sent to Polynesia to search for *La Pérouse* (q.v.). This mission he carried out in 1826-9, on the *Astrolabe*, gathering valuable scientific data and finding the relics of *La Pérouse's* expedition at Vanikoro. Shortly afterward he escorted to England King Charles X and his family, deposed by the July Revolution (1830). The new King, Louis Philippe, put him in charge of an Antarctic expedition (1837-1840) which discovered the Louis Philippe, Joinville, and Adélie Lands. On return he was promoted to admiral, but was accidentally killed in 1842. He published a number of popular books on his travels.

Dupleix, Joseph Francois Marquis

French colonial administrator (1697-1763).

Born at Landrecies (now Belgium), son of a director of the French East India Company, whom he went to join in India in 1720. He became director of the company's office at Chandernagore in Bengal (1730) and founded a new one at Patna in neighboring Bihar. In 1742 he became governor-general of all the company's possessions. He defended French interests in India against the British in the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-48), and developed an imperial and colonial outlook and practices which in many ways influenced the

DUVEYRIER

British when they took over India. His insistence on the need for controlling the sea routes led to the capture of Madras by Admiral La Bourdonnais (q.v.) in 1746. To offset the high cost of European soldiers, he developed Indian levies (sepoys) trained and officered by Europeans. His victory over the Rajah of Carnatik in India decisively proved the value of these troops against vastly superior numbers. But the directors of the company in France were concerned with immediate profits and refused to back his schemes. They used a relatively minor defeat of his to have him recalled to France (1754), where he died in poverty and obscurity (the company refused to pay back the money he had spent on its behalf). His great English rival Clive (q.v.) reaped the advantages of his work.

Duveyrier, Henri

French traveler in Africa (1840-1892).

Born in Paris, was fired with enthusiasm for African exploration by the German Barth (q.v.). He went to the Algerian and Tunisian Sahara and penetrated into the Tuareg country (1861-2). He brought several Tuareg chiefs to Paris and made other expeditions into the Sahara. He died at Sèvres.

E

Eannes, Gil

Portuguese explorer of Africa. (15th century).

A naval officer, sent in 1482 by Prince Henry the Navigator to go beyond Cape Boiador, whose alleged horrors had frightened previous explorers. He returned discouraged, without having accomplished his mission. The Prince sent him out again in 1483; now he doubled the Cape and was duly rewarded. He commanded further expeditions sent by the Prince and merchants of Lagos but then disappeared from history.

Eckener, Hugo

German airship traveler (1868-1954).

Born at Flensburg. Originally a writer, in 1908 entered the service of Count Zeppelin and became chief navigator of his airships. He used heavier-than-air ships for exploring purposes, the highlights being his flight around the earth in 1929 and across the North Pole in 1931.

Egede, Hans

Norwegian missionary in Greenland (1686-1758).

Born at Harstad, became a Lutheran pastor at 21. In 1721 he landed in West Greenland, where he built his own winter quarters. There were only Eskimos in Greenland at that time, as the early Norwegian colonies had died out some 2 centuries before. He learned the Eskimo language and by 1724 could preach his first sermon in it. Four years later a first colonizing expedition was sent from Denmark to which Norway then belonged. Missions were sent from 1733 on.

Egede then returned to Copenhagen (1736) where he conducted a missionary seminary for Greenland. His report on Greenland (published 1741) was for a long time the standard book on that country.

Elcano, Juan Sebastian

First man to circumnavigate the earth (about 1476-1526).

Born at Guetaria in the Spanish Basque country, a sailor by profession. Took part in expedition against Morocco organized by Cardinal Cisneros, but did not receive his pay and had to sell his ship to satisfy his creditors. In 1519 he offered his services to Magellan (q.v.), who accepted him and put him in charge of the ship Concepcion. In 1520 the sailors who rebelled against Magellan in Patagonia named him chief of the expedition, though he surrendered his post to Magellan as soon as the rebellion was suppressed. But after Magellan's death in the Philippines (1521), and after his successors, Duarte de Mendoza and Gonzalo Gomez de Mendoza, were killed in rapid succession by the natives, Elcano took over once more, this time for good. He took the Victoria to the Moluccas, obtained a cargo of spices, and reached Seville in September 1522 after a journey around Africa. Only 18 out of the 237 who had started with Magellan returned. Charles V welcomed him home at Valladolid and gave him a coat of arms containing a globe with the device, "Primus circumdediste me" (You were first to go round me). But he was never able to recover a penny of the life pension Charles also granted him. After serving as Spanish commissioner to Portugal to settle the dispute over the Moluccas, he was sent in 1525 to repeat Magellan's exploit by following the same route. He died in Malaya of illness aboard his ship.

Ellsworth, Lincoln

U.S. polar explorer (1880-1951).

Financial backer of Amundsen (q.v.). Flew over North Pole in 1926, and accomplished first flight over Antarctica in 1935. Published accounts of his expeditions.

Emin Pasha

German African explorer (1840-1892).

Real name, Eduard Schnitzer; born at Oppeln (now Poland) of Jewish parentage. Studied medicine and natural science and in 1865 became a government doctor in Turkey. In 1875 went to the Sudan to offer his services to the governor, British General Gordon. In 1876 he entered Egyptian government services and became Emin Effendi, being sent to Lado on the White Nile, then under Egyptian control. In 1878, after traveling in Uganda and Unyoro, he became governor of the Egyptian province of Equatoria, covering much of what is now British East Africa. He took time off for geographical exploration of this territory and to gather important botanical and ornithological collections which he sent to Europe. In 1881 he was cut off from Egypt and Europe by the Mahdi religious rebellion, which held him prisoner for a time. H. M. Stanley (q.v.) was sent out to find him, which he finally did in 1888. But his troops did not believe the ruler of Egypt's message permitting him to leave Equatoria under Stanley's command, and rebelled. Emin defeated this rebellion and the Mahdi's followers and when Stanley returned in 1889, he left with him. In 1890 he entered the service of Germany and explored the Great African Lakes, together with Stuhlmann (q.v.). He raised the German flag in Tabora (now in British Tanganyika). He set out for the Congo but was murdered at Kinena at the order of two Arabs. The Belgians saved his diaries and sent them to Europe.

Eric the Red

Norwegian discoverer of Greenland (10th century)

Born about 950 at Jaeren. Fled to Iceland after committing homicide and, again seeking asylum in 981, fled to Greenland. There he founded the town of Gardar, which was the chief of the Norwegian settlements, until they were wiped out by the Eskimos in the 15th century. The "Saga of Eric the Red" tells his exploits.

ERICSON

Ericson, Leif \.

Norwegian discoverer of America (10th century).

Born in Iceland about 970, son of Eric the Red (q.v.). Moved with his father to Greenland, where he introduced Christianity to the Norwegian settlers. On his way back from a trip to Norway in 1000, his ship was thrown off its course, until it reached "a land which nobody has hitherto known." This he named "Vinland," after the wild vine, presumably the Concord grape, he found there. Scientists still dispute whether it was Labrador, Nova Scotia, or New England that he discovered, but there seems no doubt that it was part of the North American Continent. His discovery was not followed up, in spite of his nickname, "Leif the Lucky." But Leif's statue on Commonwealth Avenue in Boston recalls that he is not forgotten.

Ericson, Thorwald

Norwegian pioneer in America (10th-11th century).

Brother of Leif Ericson (q.v.). Arrived in America in 1002, and in the summer of 1003 led an expedition south of New England. The next year he was killed by the natives.

Erman, Georg Adolf

German explorer of Asia (1806-1877).

Born in Berlin, made a trip around the world in 1828-30, to determine as closely as possible a network of magnetic data. He found the northern extension of the Ural Mountains and located the coldest spot on earth, near Yakutsk in northeast Siberia. His data helped Gauss develop his theory of earth magnetism. Died in Berlin. His son, Adolf, was a well-known Egyptologist.

Eudoxus,

Greek African explorer (2nd century B.C.).

Native of Cyzicus. He made two successful voyages to or towards India on returning from the second (some time between 117 and 108 B.C.) he was caught by the N.E. mon-

soon and blown down to the east coast of Africa. He made friends with the natives and compiled a list of the words they used. He also found the end of a wooden prow of a ship and heard that it belonged to some voyagers from the West. This he took back to Egypt, where it was recognized as belonging to a ship that had sailed to West Africa and not come back. Eudoxus thus became convinced that it was possible to sail around Africa and decided to do so. But "like nearly all Greeks who had ever thought about the matter, he did not realize how far Africa really stretched," and so gave up a little after passing south of Morocco. He could not go beyond the zone of the northeast trade winds.

Eyre, Edward John, Lord

British colonial governor and explorer (1815-1901).

Born at Hornsea, son of a Yorkshire clergyman. Emigrated to Australia, and helped to move cattle from New South Wales to the recently established colony of South Australia, then in great distress. He became a magistrate and a friend and protector of the aborigines. To establish possibility of communication between South and West Australia, he undertook extensive and difficult journeys north and west of the settlement of Adelaide. He returned to England in 1845, published a narrative of his journeys, and entered the Colonial Service. He first served under Sir George Grey in New Zealand, then became governor of St. Vincent, Antigua, and Jamaica. In 1865 the Negroes of the latter island rebelled; their rising was suppressed by Eyre with great severity and alleged illegality. A great controversy broke out in England, in which Carlyle defended both Eyre's methods and his own racist views. Eyre was suspended, and a court of enquiry recommended that he be not reinstated. But no action was taken against him, and he was allowed to retire on a pension. Australia's largest lake bears his name.

F

Fa Hsien

Chinese traveler (about 400 A.D.).

A monk from Changgan An who in 399 A.D. went to India in search of Buddhist holy books. He traveled across the mountains of Central Asia, spent several years in India, visited Ceylon, narrowly escaped shipwreck on his way to Java, and returned to Canton in 414 after an adventurous journey in which, the captain having lost his bearings, the travelers passed seventy days at sea without sighting land. After his return he settled at Nanking, where he devoted his remaining years to translating the books he had brought with him. His travel report is a classic.

Faidherbe, Louis

French colonial administrator (1818-1889).

Born at Lille. Entered French army and served in Algeria. Named governor of Senegal in 1851; served till 1861, and again from 1863 to 1865. Among his achievements are creation of the port of Dakar and extension of French colonization from the coast to the interior. His exploring expeditions to the Fouta Djalon and Lower Niger regions helped link French settlements in Senegal and the Niger River areas. Served with distinction in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1, gaining several of the few French victories. After the war he led a scientific mission to the Upper Nile Valley. Paralysis put an end to his career, and he died in Paris.

Faitlovich, Jacques

Jewish explorer of Africa (born 1881).

Born at Lodz, Poland. Was sent in 1904-5 by Baron Ed-

mond de Rothschild to establish contact with the Jews of Ethiopia called Falashas, and to bring them into communication with the rest of the Jewish world. He accomplished this mission and made a second journey in 1908. He then settled in Ethiopia and devoted himself to the welfare of the Falashas.

Fanning, Edmund

U.S. trader and explorer in Pacific (1769-1841).

Discovered Fanning Island, Washington Island, and other islands in the Pacific. Became agent for a group of New York merchants to promote and organize South Sea trading expeditions.

Faquin, Josef

Medieval Jewish explorer (14th century)

Circumnavigated the then known world on orders of King James IV of Mallorca. A document of the king, dated 1337, testifies to his feat.

Fedchenko, Aleksey

Russian naturalist and explorer of Asia (1844-1873).

Specialist in zoology and anthropology, educated at Moscow University. He led three expeditions to Central Asia, in 1868-9, 1870, and 1871, which gathered important geological, botanical, zoological, and anthropological data. He explored the Turkestan and Alai ranges and discovered the Zaalai range with its highest peak, now Mount Lenin, of over 21,000 feet. He died on a glacier of Mont Blanc. The great Fedchenko glacier in Pamir is named after him.

Fedchenko, Boris

Russian botanist and explorer (1872-1917).

Son of Aleksey and Olga, studied at Moscow and St. Petersburg Universities. From 1908 to 1917 he organized a number of expeditions to study the flora of the remoter parts of the Russian Empire, as well as in Europe, Australia, and Algeria.

Fedchenko, Olga

Russian botanist and traveler in Asia (1815-1921)

Wife of Aleksey, accompanied him on his Central Asian

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expeditions (1867-1871) as a botanist. After his death she was in charge of assembling his collections and publishing his reports. From 1890 she organized botanical explorations in the Crimea, the Urals, the Caucasus, and Pamir. Her botanical works on these regions are still standard.

Federmann, Nikolaus

German conquistador (died about 1542).

Born at Ulm, entered service of the Welser banking family, which received what is today Venezuela from Emperor Charles V. He went there in 1530 and led the first expedition into the interior, returning to Europe in 1532. In 1533 he was back in Venezuela, and in the next year led another expedition which climbed the Andes in what is now Colombia. In 1539, he met the Spaniards Benalcazar (q.v.) and Quesada (q.v.), who had moved from Santa Marta, on the spot where today rises Bogotá, capital of Colombia. Bogotá was founded as capital of the Spanish province of New Granada following agreement by the three explorers. Federmann returned to Europe, where the Welsers started lengthy proceedings against him. He died, probably at Madrid, in 1542.

Fedorov, Ivan

Russian Arctic explorer (died 1733).

Took part in Bering's (q.v.) second expedition. In 1732-3 commanded the ship Saint Gabriel which reached Cape Dezhnev, explored Krusenstern and Ratmanov Islands, and reached the northwest coast of America. After his death, Gvozdev (q.v.) took over. Fedorov was first to map the American shore of the Bering Sea.

Fernandes Tourinho, Sebastião

Portuguese explorer of Brazil (16th century).

One of the first to penetrate into the interior of Brazil. In 1573 he went up the Doce River, reaching the Jaquetinha River where he discovered emerald mines. This report caused settlers to follow him, and laid the foundations of the state of Minas Geraes (General Mines).

✓ **Fernandez de Cordoba, Francisco**

Spanish discoverer of Mexico (died 1518).

Left Havana in 1517 on a ship piloted by Juan Alaminos, who had been Columbus' pilot on his fourth voyage. In March 1517 reached the coast of Yucatan, where two of his men were found next year by Grijalva (q.v.) when he explored that region. Fernandez de Cordoba also discovered the Maya ruins, which he greatly admired. He died in Cuba of wounds inflicted by Indians.

Fernandez de Cordoba, Francisco

Spanish conquistador (died 1525).

In 1521 was sent on an expedition to Nicaragua, where he founded first the ephemeral town of Brussels, and then Granada, in which he built the first church to be erected on the American continent. He penetrated into Honduras, but came into conflict with Governor Pedro Arias Davila (q.v.), who had him beheaded.

Ferreló, Bartolomé

Spanish explorer in U. S. (16th century).

A sailor who accompanied Cabrillo (q.v.) on his expedition to California, and led it after Cabrillo's death in January 1543. He continued northward, passed the mouth of the Rogue River, and reached 43°N, thus discovering what is now the coast of Oregon.

Filchner, Wilhelm

German explorer of Central Asia (b. 1877).

Born at Munich. Bavarian army officer; in 1900 undertook a sporting horseback ride across the Pamir. In 1903, together with A. Tafel (q.v.), penetrated into eastern Tibet. He led two further German explorations in Central Asia, 1925-8 and 1934-8, writing scientific reports important for measurement of terrestrial magnetism, and popular travel books. He also led the second German Antarctic expedition (1911-2) on the ship *Deutschland*.

Flinders, Matthew

English explorer of Australia (1774-1814).

Born at Donington, Lincolnshire, entered the navy in 1789. From 1795 to 1799 was engaged in exploring the coast of Australia, including circumnavigation of Tasmania, under command of Bass (q.v.). On his return to England he was given command of the sloop *Investigator*, charged with further exploration of Australia. In 1802 he met the French exploring ship *Le Géographe* in what is now called Encounter Bay. The narrative of the French expedition claimed discovery of most of the land west of the point of meeting, and only the publication of Flinders' report in 1814 cleared the matter up. Flinders went on to circumnavigate Australia, examined the Great Barrier Reef, and surveyed the Gulf of Carpentaria. But scurvy and other calamities drove him back in 1803. On his way home he was captured by the French, and remained in captivity till 1810. His reports are of great scientific as well as geographic importance: he seems to have been the first to discover and correct errors of the compass caused by iron in the ships. He died on the very day his "*Voyage to Terra Australis*" was published, and his name is honored by the Flinders Range in the continent to which his book gave the name.

Forrest, Alexander

Australian explorer (1849-1901).

Brother of Lord John Forrest (q.v.), born at Perth. Accompanied his brother on the 1874 expedition along the 26° S parallel, and in 1879 explored on his own in northwest Australia.

Forrest, John, Lord

Australian explorer (1847-1918).

Born at Perth in western Australia. In 1865 joined the Government Survey Department of his native city and in 1869 led an expedition to search for Ludwig Leichardt (q.v.) in the bushes and salt marshes of the interior. He penetrated as far as 123° E. In 1874 he traveled for five months along 26° S, covering 2000 miles. In 1878 he surveyed the district between the

rivers Ashburton and Lady Grey; in 1882 the Fitzroy district. In 1890 Forrest became the first premier of West Australia and later held various offices in the Commonwealth of Australia governments. He received a peerage in 1918 and died at sea on his way to England.

Foucauld, Charles Vicomte De

French pioneer in Africa (1858-1916).

Born at Strasbourg. Army officer, who conducted an important exploring expedition to Morocco (1883-4) and later studied the oases of southern Algeria. Became a Trappist monk in 1890, and after some years in Palestine became a priest in 1901. He established himself as a missionary, first at Beni Abbes (South Algeria), then at Tamanrasset in the heart of the Sahara. "Frère Charles de Jésus," as he was known respectfully to the Tuaregs, was killed during World War I by enemies of France. The De Foucauld Association, founded in 1919, continues to pursue his aims.

Fourneau, Alfred Louis

French explorer of Africa (1860-1930).

Born at Rambouillet. In 1888-9 explored the regions between the Ogowe and Campo Rivers in French Equatorial Africa. In 1890 he explored the Sanga River, which opened up a route for navigation into the interior. He became a colonial governor and died in Paris.

Fourneau, Fernand

French explorer of Africa (1850-1914).

Born at Barbant (Haute Vienne); engineer by training. His first interest in the Sahara was aroused by the digging of artesian wells, and he made nine expeditions into the desert between 1888 and 1896. In 1900 he traveled across the Sahara from Ouargla to Lake Chad, then moved into Equatorial Africa and joined with Emile Gentil (q.v.), traveling with him to the coast. He became governor of Mayotte and the Comoro Islands (1906), and died in Paris.

FRANCOIS

François, Kurt Von

German explorer of Africa (1853-1931).

Born at Luxembourg. Explored the Chuaga and Lulongo Rivers with Grenfell (q.v.) in 1885, and penetrated the back country of Togoland in 1888. In 1899 he was sent to German Southwest Africa, where he fought against the Hottentots until relieved of his command in 1893.

Franklin, Sir John

British Arctic explorer (1786-1847).

Born at Spilsby, Lincolnshire. Joined British Navy as midshipman and fought under Nelson at Copenhagen and Trafalgar. In 1818 he commanded the *Trent* in Captain Buchan's Arctic expedition. The next year he was in charge of an expedition to cross America between Hudson's Bay and the Arctic Ocean, with the specific object of exploring the Coppermine River. The expedition, which proved successful, took 3 years. A second journey, 1825-6, took him down the Mackenzie River to the Arctic Ocean. The two expeditions surveyed 1200 miles of Canada's hitherto unexplored coast. From 1836 to 1843 he served as governor of Tasmania. In 1845 he was given command of the *Erebus* and *Terror* and sailed once more to explore the Arctic waters. The ships were last seen at the entrance of Lancaster Sound; the mystery of their fate was not solved until 1859, when McClintock (q.v.) found Franklin's diaries, from which it became clear that he and all the other members of his expedition had died of cold and exposure in 1847, somewhere in King William's Island.

Fraser, Simon

Canadian explorer and trader (1776-1862).

Born at Bennington, Vermont; moved to Canada as a boy and joined the North West Company at the age of 16. He became a partner in the company in 1802 and three years later pioneered in pushing its operations west of the Rockies. He explored the upper and lower reaches of the river now called Fraser and set up trading posts in the wilderness. He also discovered Lake MacLeod and the John Stuart River.

He came into conflict with the Hudson's Bay Company, and hostilities culminated in the Seven Oaks massacre. Governor Robert Semple was killed on that occasion, and Fraser was charged with his murder; but he was acquitted. He retired from the company in 1820 and died at St. Andrews (Ontario).

Freire de Andrada, Gomes

Portuguese colonial pioneer (1684-1763).

Born at Coimbra, served in the Portuguese army. Became governor and captain-general of Rio de Janeiro in 1733; kept his post for thirty years. His authority extended over most of southern Brazil. He fostered mining and colonization, and it was in his days that the bandeirantes, leaders of exploring expeditions in the back country, opened up much of the Brazilian hinterland. He died at Rio de Janeiro.

Fremantle, Captain

English explorer of Australia (no data available).

Fremantle was captain of H.M.S. Challenger, on May 2, 1829, he claimed for England the area at the mouth of the Swan River and thus started the colony of West Australia. Fremantle is today the name of the port of its capital, Perth.

Frémont, John Charles

American explorer and soldier (1813-1890).

Born at Savannah, Georgia, of a French father and Virginian mother. Expelled from Charleston College, became engineer. Surveyed Cherokee lands in 1837, and explored the country between the Missouri and the Canadian frontier, 1838-9. He then joined the U.S. Army. After eloping with and marrying the daughter of Senator Benton in 1842 he began a series of expeditions, with support of his father-in-law. In that year he explored the South Pass; in 1843 the Great Salt Lake, where an island bears his name, and the Snake and Columbia Rivers. Later in the year he crossed 3,500 miles of the Rockies in winter conditions, discovering the grand features of Alta California, its great basin, the Sierra Nevada, the valleys of the San Joaquin and Sacramento;

FROBENIUS

arriving back in St. Louis in 1844. His report was a sensation. The third expedition, in 1845, crossed Donner's Pass to Sutter's Fort in California, which he surveyed until asked to leave by Mexican authorities. The American-Mexican War broke out and Frémont took command of the American settlers in California who had rebelled against Mexico. He became governor in 1847. But in the same year he was court-martialed for disobeying his superior, Gen. Kearney, and dismissed from the army. President Polk canceled the sentence; but Frémont quit the service. He organized a fourth expedition in 1848 to survey a railroad route to the Pacific; and in 1853 a last one, across the continent. He entered politics, was the first Republican candidate for the presidency in 1856, and later was a Union general in the Civil War. After the war he dabbled in high finance, and served as governor of Arizona. He died in New York of ptomaine poisoning.

Frobenius, Leo

German African explorer and anthropologist (1873-1938).

Born in Berlin. Worked in various German museums and in 1904 began a series of 12 journeys of exploration (the last was in 1935) which took him to most parts of Africa. He started the African Archives in Frankfurt, which became in 1925 the Institute for Cultural Morphology (now Frobenius Institute). Frobenius wrote a number of books, which did pioneering work in African ethnography, history, and art. He died at Biganzolo in Italy.

Frobisher, Sir Martin

English Arctic explorer (about 1535-1594).

Born at Normanton, Yorkshire. In 1514 was placed on board a ship sailing to Guinea; and in 1565 he is referred to as "Captain Frobisher." It is also known that he was fired with zeal to discover the Northwest Passage, and in 1576 he was aided by the Earl of Warwick to start an expedition with two tiny barques, the *Gabriel* and the *Michael*. He started from the Shetland Islands, landed in Labrador, and proceeded

to the bay named after him in Ballin Land. Hostile natives forced him back. A second expedition, starting in 1571, was much more sumptuously equipped by Queen Elizabeth I and big merchants, because it was believed that the "black earth" he brought back contained gold. He sailed as head of a Cathay Company and with the title of admiral of all lands and waters he might discover. This time he took possession of Frobisher's Bay in the Queen's name. A third expedition, to the Bay, of 15 ships, sailed in 1578, found some gold, and tried to establish a settlement but failed. He took a prominent part in the naval operations against Spain, and died at Plymouth of wounds received previously. He was too much of a disciplinarian to be loved but is one of England's great naval heroes.

Frontenac, Louis De Buade, Count of

French colonial governor (1620-1698).

Born at Saint-Germain en Laye near Paris. Fought as officer of Louis XIV's army over most of Europe, from Flanders to Crete. The king named him governor of New France (Canada) in 1672; he governed till 1682, and again from 1689 to 1698. He reorganized the administration, encouraged explorers like Joliet and La Salle (q.v.), forced the English to raise the siege of Quebec in 1690, and fought successfully against the Iroquois. But his grand design to advance along the Hudson to New York and cut the English colonies in two failed because the king, busy in European wars, did not send him adequate support. Frontenac died at Quebec.

Fuchs, Vivian

British Antarctic explorer (born 1908).

Born at Farnham, Surrey. Professional geologist trained at Cambridge. Explored the geology of Africa in the 1930's. Moved to Antarctica in 1947 and became director of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Scientific Bureau in 1950. In 1955 appointed leader of the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic expedition; which achieved its object, the crossing of Antarctica, two years later.

G

Gama, Vasco da

Portuguese discoverer of sea route to India (died 1524).

Born at Sines, in Province of Slemtejo, about 1460, but his family served the kings of Portugal with distinction, and he himself was employed by King John II on various confidential missions. In 1497 King Manuel I put him in charge of an expedition of four ships to seek the sea route to India. His predecessors had prepared the way, and his chief pilot was the experienced Pedro de Alemquer (q.v.). Before the ships left Portugal in July, 1497, the men confessed their sins and received the general absolution which Pope Martin V had granted Prince Henry the Navigator (q.v.) as a special favor for those taking part in maritime enterprises. After reaching the Canaries and the Cape Verde Islands, the ships made use of the prevailing trade winds, reached Saint Helena and the Cape of Good Hope, which they rounded. They discovered the mouths of the Copper and Zambezi Rivers, the latter marking the end of Arab penetration of Africa. Da Gama established friendly relations with various East African Arab potentates, especially the ruler of Malindi, and sailed for Calicut in India, which he reached in May 1498. King Manuel created him Admiral of the Indies, gave all his descendants a title of nobility and a rich monetary reward. Da Gama went on a second journey to India in 1502-3, founding trading posts, at Sofala and Mozambique, the nucleus of what is today Portuguese East Africa. In 1524, when Portuguese fortunes in India had declined, King John III remembered Vasco da Gama's services and appointed him Viceroy of

India. He fought successfully against Portugal's enemies there, but died on Christmas Day 1524 at Cochin.

Garnier, François

French colonial administrator and explorer of Asia (1839-1873).

Born at Saint-Etienne. A naval officer, took part in Doudart de Lagrée's (q.v.) Mekong expedition of 1866-68 as inspector in charge of indigenous affairs, reached the Yunnan, and, after his chief's death, led the expedition down the Yangtse River to Shanghai. Fought in Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71 and left again for Indochina, to reconnoiter a river route between Tibet and China. He was sent to Tonkin in 1873 to open the country to European trade. Took Hanoi by storm; conquered the Red River delta and fought Chinese pirates. He died at Hanoi.

Gentil, Emile

French explorer of Africa (1866-1914).

Born at Volmunster in Lorraine, naval officer by profession. From 1895 to 1898 collaborated in exploration of Equatorial Africa by Savorgnan de Brazza (q.v.). Later he went up the Shari River to Lake Chad, defeated the African chief Rabah, and founded the French colony of Chari. He became French commissioner of the Congo and died at Bordeaux.

Gentil, Louis

French explorer of Africa (1868-1925).

Born at Algiers. Specialist in geology, of which he was professor at the Sorbonne. In a number of expeditions beginning in 1902 he explored the hitherto unpenetrated parts of Morocco, especially in the Atlas Mountains. He died in Paris.

Gerlache de Gomery, Adrien de

Belgian Arctic and Antarctic explorer (1866-1934).

Born at Hasselt (Limburg). A naval officer, he went in 1895 to Jan Mayen Island and eastern Greenland. Commanded the first Belgian Antarctic expedition on the ship *Belgica*,

GILBERT

1897-99, and in 1905 explored northeast Greenland. Died in Brussels.

Gilbert, Sir Humphrey

English soldier and explorer in North America (about 1539-1583).

Half brother of Sir Walter Raleigh (q.v.). Knighted by Elizabeth I in 1570 for services in the Irish campaign. Published, 1576, a "Discourse" urging discovery of a Northwest Passage that inspired subsequent English explorers. In 1583 claimed Newfoundland for his queen and died on the return journey.

Giles, Ernest

English explorer of Australia (1847-1897).

Traveled in central Australia from 1872 to 1874. In 1875 he crossed the most desolate parts of Australia from Port Augusta on Spencer Bay to Perth, and from there to Adelaide. In 1882 he once more explored southwestern Australia.

Gioja, Flavio

Mythical inventor of the mariner's compass (fl. 13th-14th centuries).

Personage invented by two Neapolitan writers, Giraldi and Mazella, to justify a tradition that the mariner's compass was invented by sailors from Amalfi near Naples. The tradition was first mentioned by the historian Flavius Blondus about 1450. In 1580 Giraldi attributed the invention to a certain Flavius, and six years later gave him a surname (Gioja), a birthplace (Positano near Amalfi), and a date for its "discovery" (1302). The mythical Flavio Gioja is still to be found in schoolbooks, and in the *Encyclopedia Americana* (Vol. VIII, 1951 edition, p. 661).

Goetzen, Gustav Adolf, Count

German African explorer (1866-1910).

Born at Scharfeneck. Traveled in the Kilimanjaro area in 1891 on a hunting expedition, and crossed Africa from East

to West in 1893-94, exploring Ruanda, the volcano Kirunga, and the northern part of Lake Kivu. After an interlude at Washington (1896-98) as military and naval attaché, he returned to Africa as governor of German East Africa (1900-1906). After suppressing the great revolt of 1905-6, he retired to Germany, and died in Berlin.

Gordon, Charles George

British colonial pioneer (1833-1885).

Born in Scotland of a highland military family. Entered army as cadet, fought in Crimean War (1854-6) and in China (1859). In 1863 he entered Chinese service against the Taiping Rebellion, which he helped to suppress by organizing the "Ever-Victorious Army." After his return home, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, but sidetracked to an obsolete fort near Gravesend. Here he displayed, as he had in China, a zeal for practical Christianity, by working with outcast boys. In 1877 he entered Egyptian service as governor of Equatoria and army general. He fought against slavery, corruption, and disease; and opened up the Egyptian Sudan to modern communication. In 1880, his health undermined, he resigned his post. After serving in India, China, and South Africa, in 1884 he undertook to fight against the Mahdi rebellion in the Sudan. He was killed at Khartoum by the rebels.

Gosnold, Bartholomew

English explorer of North America (flourished 1572-1607).

Explored, 1602, the coast from Maine to Narragansett Bay in search of place suitable for settlement. In 1606 he commanded the *God Speed* in the settlement of Virginia.

Graham, John

British botanist (1805-1839).

Born in Dumfriesshire, went to India in 1826 at the invitation of Governor Sir John Malcolm. He was put in charge of the new botanical gardens at Bombay, and spent the rest of his life collecting specimens and cataloging them.

Grant, James

Scottish explorer of Africa (1827-1892).

Born at Nairn, educated at Aberdeen University. Joined the Indian Army in 1846, served in the Sikh War (1848-9) and the Mutiny of 1857, being wounded in the relief of Lucknow. Upon returning to England, he joined J. H. Speke (q.v.) in his 1860 expedition, which solved the problem of the sources of the Nile. He served in the British Abyssinian expedition of 1868 and retired from the army as a lieutenant-colonel. He died at Nairn, having published "A Walk Across Africa."

Gray, Robert

American explorer (1755-1806).

Born at Tiverton, R. I. In 1787 he was appointed to command the sloop *Lady Washington*, equipped by Boston merchants for trade with Indians of the Pacific Coast. He returned on the *Columbia* in 1790 and, proceeding by way of Canton, was the first to carry the American flag around the earth. During a second voyage, he discovered the *Columbia River*, which he named after his ship. He died at Charleston, S. C.

Gregory, Sir Augustus

English explorer of Australia (1819-1905).

Born at Farnsfield (Nottinghamshire). His father, a British army officer, received a land grant in Australia as part of his retirement pay, and the family moved there in 1829. Gregory joined the Australian government surveying department in 1841, and five years later obtained leave to explore the interior of the continent. He started east from Perth, but was soon stopped by an immense salt lake. In 1848 he led the *Settlers' Expedition*, reaching a point 350 miles northeast of Perth. Both expeditions discovered important mines. In 1855-6 he commanded an expedition for the Royal Geographical Society, with the dual purpose of exploring the unknown interior of North Australia and of finding the lost explorer Ludwig Leichhardt (q.v.). His party crossed Australia from East to West and charted 5000 square miles of hitherto unknown wilds; but found no certain trace of Leichhardt. Another

expedition in 1858 was equally unsuccessful. In the sixties and seventies he surveyed much of Queensland, of which colony he was surveyor-general. He also took part in local politics, and died at Brisbane. It was said of him that he "contributed more to the exact physical, geological, and geographical knowledge of Australia than any other man, for his explorations have extended to west, north, east, south, and central Australia" (Sir Hugh Nelson).

Gregory, John

English world traveler (1864-1932).

Geologist by profession. After traveling in East Africa, he crossed Spitzbergen in 1896. In 1902-3 he explored the country round Lake Eyre in Australia. He toured Portuguese West Africa in 1912, Yunnan in 1932, and South America in 1932.

Grenfell, George

British missionary and explorer (1819-1906).

Born at Sancreed, near Penzance, educated at Birmingham. In 1871 he was sent by the Baptist Missionary Society to the Cameroons where for some years he explored the rivers inland. In 1878 he explored the lower Congo with the Rev. T. J. Comber. In 1881 he made an independent survey of the Congo to the Equator, and five further voyages between 1881 and 1887. In 1900-2 he explored the Aruwimi River. He died at Basoko. Grenfell was a widely respected figure in the Congo: in 1891 the Belgian government chose him as its plenipotentiary in border negotiations with the Portuguese.

Grenfell, Sir Wilfred

British missionary and explorer (1865-1940).

Born at Parkgate, Cheshire. Educated at Oxford; studied medicine under Sir Frederick Treves, at whose suggestion he became a medical missionary. After 3 years' cruising in the North Sea (1889-92), he started a pioneer medical service to the fishermen of Newfoundland, which he soon extended to the Eskimos of Labrador. His dauntless journey by dogsled caught the imagination of two continents, and he was knighted

GRIJALVA

in 1937. The International Grenfell Association continues his work.

Grijalva, Juan de

Spanish conquistador (died 1527).

Born at Cuellar in Castile. Sailed in 1518 from Cuba to confirm the discoveries of Fernandez de Cordoba (q.v.), but lost his way and landed at the island of Cozumel off southeast Mexico. He went on to discover the rivers Tabasco and Banderas and the island of San Juan de Ulloa off Vera Cruz. He also obtained first information of the existence of the Aztec Empire, but Indian hostility prevented him from proceeding inland. He took part in the conquest of Nicaragua. He was killed, with nineteen Spanish companions, by Central American Indians.

Gunavarman

Indian traveler in Far East (died 431 A.D.).

Born in Kashmir, crown prince of the country, but became interested in Buddhism, which he decided to spread to the countries of the Far East. He went to Java, whose people he converted, then to China, where he died.

Guzman, Nuño de

Spanish conquistador (16th century).

President of the first Spanish tribunal in Mexico City. In 1529 left Mexico City with an army of 5000 (mostly friendly Indians) into what is now Western Mexico. He defeated a number of tribes, including the Tarascans, who had successfully defied the Aztecs, and established Spanish rule in the Bajío region. He was one of the most cruel of the conquistadors.

Gvozdev, Michael

Russian explorer of Alaska (18th century).

Geodist by profession. Studied at St. Petersburg Naval School and Moscow Academy. In 1732 traveled in the Bering Sea under Fedorov (q.v.). After Fedorov's death in 1733,

Gvozdev wrote the report that their ship Saint Gabriel was the first to touch the shores of Alaska, which was mapped by Gvozdev. The Russian report has not been universally accepted. The Map Division of the New York Public Library says that it is "now discredited."

H

Hakluyt, Richard

English geographer and historian of exploration (about 1553-1616).

Born in Herefordshire, of an influential family of Welsh extraction. His interest in geography was stimulated by his cousin, who bore the same name and was lawyer to the Muscovy Company. In 1577 he was appointed lecturer in geography at Oxford. Eight years later he became a priest, and went to Paris as chaplain to the ambassador, Lord Howard of Effingham, who was later to lead the Armada. His lifework was "The Principall Navigations, Voiages, and Discoveries of the English Nation" (1589-1600). His last years were spent in furthering the project of a colony in Virginia. He died in London. The Hakluyt Society, founded in 1846, is devoted to publication of original records of exploration.

Hall, Charles

U. S. Arctic explorer (1821-1871).

Born at Rochester (N. H.). He became interested in the fate of Sir John Franklin (q.v.) and made two search expeditions in 1860-2 and 1864-9. He lived alone among Eskimos and brought back relics of the Franklin expedition and the supposed bones of one of its supposed members. He also obtained from the Eskimos reports on the fate of 79 out of the 105 men who died of starvation in that region. In 1871 he sailed in command of the ship *Polaris* on an expedition to the North Pole. He reached 82° 11' N, the highest latitude so far, and died of a sudden illness at Thank God Harbor in Greenland. Five years later, a grateful British expedition placed an

epitaph on his grave. The Polaris expedition, after some hair-raising experiences on ice-floes, was rescued by a Scottish whaler. Hall was a fearless explorer rather than a scientist, but his work pushed the borders of scientific knowledge farther north.

Hanno

Carthaginian explorer (5th century B.C.).

An admiral of the Republic of Carthage, about 480 B.C., he undertook a journey down the West Coast of Africa. Upon returning to his home city he placed a tablet with a report of his expedition in the temple of the god Melkarth. A Greek translation of the tablet has come down to us; it declares that Hanno went to Africa to extend Carthaginian trade and to set up Carthaginian colonies. He founded several colonies, reached "the chariot of the gods" (probably Mount Kamerun) and a bay at the "Southern Horn" (probably Gabon or Corisco bay), and turned back because of shortage of food and possibly also because of the trade winds hindering further progress.

Hansteen, Christopher

Norwegian physicist and astronomer (1784-1873).

Born at Oslo. Studied mathematics at the University of Copenhagen, and from 1807 developed an interest in questions of terrestrial magnetism. He sought to determine the number and position of the earth's magnetic poles; and to obtain observations for this purpose he first traveled in Scandinavia and then, from 1828 to 1830, in Russia and Siberia, under auspices of the Russian government and accompanied by G. A. Fisman (q.v.). Died at Oslo.

Harris, Townsend

U. S. pioneer in Japan (1804-1878).

Born at Sandy Hill, N. Y. Was a merchant in New York City from 1817 to 1818 and acquired a great interest in education, being a founder of the New York Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York. He went to California in 1848, and in the following six years made a number of

HASTINGS

trips to the East. Named American consul to Japan, he arrived at Shimoda, one of the two parts opened to Americans by the treaty of Commodore Perry (q.v.). For the next 18 months, he had to fight all kinds of chicanery, the Japanese refusing to recognize his official status. But in 1858 he made a triumphant progress to Tokyo, where he signed another treaty which secured for Americans the rights of trade, residence, missionary activity, and teaching. Harris instructed the Japanese in elements of international relations and diplomatic procedure. He has always been highly regarded by the Japanese and a monument to him was dedicated at Kanagawa in 1918. He died in New York.

Hastings, Francis Lord

British colonial administrator (1754-1826).

Born at Moira (Ireland), educated at Harrow and Oxford, joined the army in 1771. He served in the War of American Independence for seven years, without achieving any particular distinction. For the next twenty years (1783-1813), he was active in English politics, with a similar lack of distinction. The turning point of his life came in 1813, when he was appointed governor-general of Bengal and British commander-in-chief in India. He waged a successful war with the Gurkhas of Nepal, who menaced Bengal from the north (1814-6). This war made possible the use of Gurkhas as soldiers of Britain's army in India and elsewhere. Next, he defeated a coalition between the Mahratta and Pindari powers which threatened to put an end to British power in India. This war, too, was fought to a brilliantly victorious end (1817-8). The viceroy put a seal on British supremacy in India. He extended British rule much further afield by purchasing the island of Singapore in 1819. He was attacked by the directors of the East India Company, which governed India at the time, for introducing education among the Indians and encouraging a free press. He also was entangled with British bankers, and was exhausted by a career extraordinarily active for an octogenarian European in India. He

resigned in 1821, left for home two years later, and received the governorship of Malta as a pleasant sinecure in 1824. He died there, leaving a request that his right hand be cut off and preserved until the death of his wife, then interred in her coffin.

Hastings, Warren

English colonial official (1732-1818).

Joined the East India Company as clerk in 1750 and rose to become the first governor-general of British India from 1774 to 1781. His strong policy helped to consolidate British rule but made him many enemies. He was impeached in 1787 after vehement accusations by Edmund Burke. After a long and sensational trial he was acquitted in 1795.

Hayes, Isaac

U.S. Arctic explorer (1832-1881).

Born in Chester County (Pa.), studied medicine, and served as surgeon of Elisha Kane's (q.v.) expedition searching for Sir John Franklin. He became convinced of the existence of an open polar sea and obtained funds that enabled him to sail from Boston on the ship *United States* to search for it (1860). He sailed as far as 81°35'N, the highest latitude then reached.

Hearne, Samuel

English explorer of Canada (1715-1792).

Born in London, entered service of the Hudson's Bay Company and was sent out to its Fort Prince of Wales on the Bay itself. After two abortive expeditions in 1769 and 1770, he succeeded in 1771-2 in discovering the Coppermine River and in being the first European to reach the Arctic Ocean from the American continent. His "Journal" was published.

Hedin, Sven

Swedish explorer of Asia (1865-1952).

Born in Stockholm. Became a private tutor in Baku in 1885 and traveled in Persia and Mesopotamia (1886 and

HEEMSKERCK

1890). In 1890-1 he toured Russian Turkestan, which started him on exploration of Central Asia. In 1893-7 he crossed the Pamir and the Takla Maklan desert (twice), reached Lake Lopnor, a geographical mystery, and finally Peking. In 1899, setting out to solve the Lopnor mystery, he discovered the ruined city of Loulan; but he failed to penetrate to Lhasa and had to cross the Karakorum into Kashgar (1902). In 1906-8 he crossed the Persian deserts and penetrated into Tibet, discovering the actual sources of the Indus, Brahmaputra, and Sutlej Rivers. He went on to discover the Trans-himalayan range, now named after him. After smaller journeys during World War I, he traveled in Central Asia in 1923 and 1927. He then retired from exploring and developed his political interests, especially Germanophilia. He became a strong supporter of the Nazis, who paid him the compliment of ignoring his quarter-Jewish origin. In the middle of World War II, while Hitler was exterminating his fellow-Jews, he traveled to Munich to receive an honorary doctorate. He died in Stockholm.

Heemskerck, Jacob Van

Dutch naval officer and explorer (1567-1607).

Born in Amsterdam. Took part in the second and third voyages of Willem Barents (q.v.) to discover the northeast route to China. He brought home the survivors of the last expedition after Barents' death (1598). He then went to the Indies with Jacob Van Neck (q.v.) and stayed there as admiral of the Dutch fleet, to establish trade relations with a number of local rulers. He returned to Holland in 1600, and went again to the Indies in 1601, capturing a rich Portuguese ship on the way. He died while in charge of the Dutch fleet attacking Gibraltar.

Hekataios

Greek traveler (about 500 B.C.).

Native of Miletus in Asia Minor. Historian and geographer who left a "Travels Around the Earth" based on reports of Greek and Phoenician traders and his own extensive jour-

neys. Unlike Herodotus (q.v.), whose travels were confined to the eastern Mediterranean, he shows a good knowledge of Spain and North Africa.

Hennepin, Louis

Discoverer of Niagara and Saint Anthony's Falls (1640-1701?).

Born at Ath (Belgium), became a Franciscan. Stories told by French sailors inspired him to visit distant countries. Came to Canada in 1675 and was attached to La Salle's (q.v.) party three years later. He was ordered to go to Niagara Falls and there construct a vessel for the expedition. The Falls had been previously seen by Champlain (q.v.), but Hennepin was the first man to obtain a description. He then made his way to the present site of Peoria (Ill.), where he built Fort Crèvecoeur. La Salle then ordered him to find the source of the Mississippi. He made his way up the river in a canoe, discovered St. Anthony's Falls in 1680, stayed with the Sioux, and returned to Quebec. His travel books (two "Descriptions of Louisiana") are important though marred by inaccuracies, due to jealousy of La Salle, and false claims e.g. of having been the first man to descend the Mississippi down to the Gulf of Mexico.

Henry the Navigator

Inaugurator of Portuguese discoveries (1391-1460).

Prince of Portugal, born at Oporto, son of King John I and Philippa of Lancaster, an English princess. He was his parents' favorite, of a very active bent mingled with a strong religious feeling. He never married—"Virgin the earth ate him," the chronicler Zuzara wrote. He took part in an expedition to Cueta (1415-6), then settled down in his castle at Sagres on the southwesternmost point of Portugal. It was here that he started his life's work: exploration of the ocean route to India. He founded an astronomical observatory and a school of navigation; from all Europe he collected men whom he felt to be useful for his work. One expedition after another sailed from Portugal under his direction, and relentlessly advanced toward the goal. Madeira was discovered in 1420,

HERJULFSSON

the Azores in 1432, the Cape Verde Islands and Senegal in 1455. Henry—"the solitary of Sagres," as he was known—died before his aim was accomplished; thirty-eight years after his death Vasco da Gama (q.v.) reached India by the sea route. Posterity has come to no agreement on Henry's motive—some stress religion, others trade, others still a Faustian restlessness of character. Whatever the motive it was Henry who first made the Portuguese "plough the sea," in the expressive phrase of the epic poet Camoes, and inaugurated the Era of Great Discoveries.

Herjulfsson, Bjarne

Norwegian pioneer in America (10th century).

Son of Herjulf, who discovered Greenland with Eric the Red (q.v.). In the summer of 986, when making a voyage from Iceland to Greenland, his ship was thrown off its course by a storm. Bjarne saw land to the West, presumably in North America; but he did not land on it, and the glory of discovery was reserved for Leif Ericson (q.v.).

Herodotus

Greek Traveler (500-490-about 424 B.C.).

The "Father of History" was born in Halicarnassus in Asia Minor, and lived in a number of Greek cities including Athens. To collect material for his "History" he traveled very extensively. The book contains personal references to Greece, Asia Minor, the Black Sea countries, Persia, Arabia, Egypt, Libya, Sicily, and Italy up to the Apennines. It was a landmark in Greek exploration of the then known world.

Heyerdahl, Thor

Norwegian Pacific explorer (born 1914).

Born at Larvik. Anthropologist, trained at Oslo University. In 1947 sailed with a crew of six on the balsa raft *Kontiki*, from Callao, Peru, to the Tuamotu Islands to test his theory that the Polynesian islands were peopled from South America. Surveyed Easter Island and the eastern Pacific, 1955-6.

Heyes, Pieter

Dutch pioneer in America (17th century).

A Dutch captain who in 1631 established the colony of Zwaanendael (now Lewes) on the Delaware. Trouble with the Indians led to a massacre, and the colony was abandoned.

Hillary, Sir Edmund

British mountaineer and explorer (born 1919).

Born in New Zealand, fought in New Zealand Air Force in World War II. Professional beekeeper, in partnership with his brother. Took part in a number of British mountaineering expeditions, on one of which, in 1953, he ascended Mount Everest with Sherpa Tensing (q.v.)—an exploit for which he was knighted.

Himilco

Carthaginian explorer of the Atlantic (6th-5th century B.C.).

A captain of a Carthaginian ship who took a four month's cruise from Tartessos (Spain), first recorded Atlantic voyage. He was beset by calms and shoals, entangling weeds and inquisitive sea-monsters, according to the Roman poet Avienus, who records that Himilco sighted Brittany. Some historians suppose that "entangling weeds" imply Himilco's discovery of the Sargasso Sea; others doubt it. He is likely to have visited Britain but that, too, is uncertain. His journey took place about 500 B.C.

Hippalus

Greek explorer of Asia (first century A.D.).

Greek merchant who, about the time of Tiberius, revolutionized the Indian trade by his discoveries. He became aware that India formed a peninsula and that the wind blew steadily across the intervening sea southwest from May to October and northeast from November to March. This discovery enabled him to go to India directly across the ocean instead of a laborious coastwise journey with numerous stops.

HOEHNEL

Hoehnel, Ludwig Baron

Austrian explorer of Africa (born 1857; date of death not known).

Born in Bratislava; naval officer by profession. Discovered, with Samuel Teleki (q.v.), Lake Rudolf and Stefanie in East Africa, 1886-9. Explored Kenya with the American William A. Chanler (q.v.) from 1892 to 1899. Went to Australia and the Far East in 1905. Acclimatized Alpine mountain goats in New Zealand.

Hornemann, Friedrich

German African explorer (1772-1801).

Born at Hildesheim. Went to Africa in 1797 for the London African Association. He reached Cairo, where he made his way to Tripoli and Mursuk and along the caravan route across the Sahara to Bornu. He probably came very close to the Niger. He died at Bokane (now Nigeria). His diary was subsequently published. This was the first European scientific exploration of that part of Africa.

Houghton, Daniel

British explorer of Africa (18th century).

Major in British army. Was sent in 1790 by the London African Association to explore the Niger. He failed, but he blazed the trail for Mungo Park (q.v.).

Houston, Sam

American Western pioneer (1793-1863).

Born near Lexington, Va. His family moved to Tennessee after the death of his father, and he soon left home and crossed the Tennessee River to live for some years with the Cherokee Indians. Chief Oolooteka adopted him as a son. In 1811 he returned to his family; and he fought under Jackson in the War of 1812. In November 1817 he was appointed Indian sub-agent, but left Government service because of charges that he was hindering the (illegal) slave trade. He

settled as a lawyer and married; but his wife left him for unknown reasons after three months, and he rejoined the Cherokees, who were now in Arkansas, for several years. In 1832 he went to Texas and became commander-in-chief of the Texan army. After defeating Santa Anna decisively at San Jacinto in 1836, he was chosen president of the Republic of Texas. He was reelected in 1841. Four years later Texas joined the U.S., and Houston became a U.S. senator. He opposed the Missouri Compromise, was mentioned in 1856 as presidential candidate of the Know-Nothing party, was elected governor of Texas in 1859, but was deposed two years later for adhering to the Union. He retired to Huntsville, Texas, where he died. The city of Houston, founded in 1836, was named after him.

Houtman, Cornelis de

Dutch pioneer in Indonesia (about 1565-1599).

Born at Gouda. Was sent to Lisbon in 1592, with his brother Frederik, by nine Amsterdam merchants, to discover the secret Portuguese route to India. This he seems to have accomplished successfully, for upon his return the merchants founded a company (the Vierre Company) to trade with India and the Moluccas. In 1595 the first Dutch fleet was ordered to the Indies under Houtman's command; it reached Bantam in 1596. He founded a Dutch factory there, but his difficult disposition brought him into trouble with both the local rulers and his Dutch colleagues. After a trip to Bali he returned to Holland (1597) and went again to the Indies a year later. On this second trip he was killed by the natives in a battle near Atjeh in Sumatra.

Houtman, Frederik de

Dutch pioneer in Indonesia (1571-1627).

Born at Gouda. Together with his brother Cornelis (q.v.) discovered the secret Portuguese sea route to the Indies, on two expeditions. In the battle in which Cornelis was killed,

he was taken prisoner, one of the 8 Dutchmen who escaped decapitation by the Sultan of Atjeh. He devoted his captivity to study astronomy and the Malay language; and was freed by the Sultan in 1601 to spite his Portuguese allies. He returned to Holland, and went back to the Indies as first governor of Amboina (1605-11) and the Moluccas (1621-23). He died at Alkmaar.

Huc, Father Evariste

French explorer of Tibet (1813-1860).

Born at Toulouse; became missionary and left for China in 1839. After spending five years in Mongolia he penetrated Tibet in the company of Father Gabet, dressed as a lama. He managed to reach Lhasa, but the Chinese authorities expelled him. After returning to Europe he published accounts of his journey.

Hudson, Henry

English explorer of America (about 1550-1611).

Exact time and place of his birth remain unknown. A navigator by training, he devoted himself to finding a Northeast Passage. His first expedition, 1607, took him to Spitzbergen, his second, in 1608, to Novaya Zemlya. In 1609, he made an agreement with a group of Dutch merchants to command the Half Moon in search of the Northeast Passage and sailed from Amsterdam in March. Solid ice and mutiny of his crew forced him to go west instead of east in seeking a route to China. After a four months' journey he reached the mouth of a "great stream," that now bears his name. He sailed up the river in the hope, that soon proved vain, that it might lead to the passage he looked for. He traded with the Indians, and after three weeks sailed back to Amsterdam. In 1610 he sailed for the last time in search of his objective, discovered Hudson's Bay and the Hudson Strait. His crew mutinied and placed him with his 7 year old son and some invalid sailors in an open boat, which they set adrift in Hudson's Bay. Hudson is presumed to have died there.

Humboldt, Alexander Von

German world traveler (1769-1859).

Born in Berlin; studied the natural sciences at Frankfurt on the Oder, Berlin, and Goettingen. He first worked as a mining engineer at Bayreuth. In 1799 he started on his great journey. It took him to Teneriffe (where he climbed the Peak), then to South America, where he explored the Orinoco and the Rio Negro, proving the bifurcation of these two rivers through the Cassiquiare (1800). In 1801 he went up the Magdalena River into Colombia and Ecuador, and the next year climbed the Chimborazo (18,000), the highest mountain as yet conquered. In 1801 he traveled in several parts of Mexico and returned to Europe via North America with a treasure of observations and more material collections. From 1808 to 1827 he lived in Paris, devoting himself to publication of the results of his journey. In 1829 he journeyed all over Russian Asia for Emperor Nicholas I. Both before and after that date he was employed by the King of Prussia on a number of diplomatic missions. He died at the family home at Tegel. Humboldt's manifold interests inaugurated the modern type of scientific exploration. He was equally famous as geographer, naturalist, and humanist. Monuments at Philadelphia and Mexico City testify to his universal fame.

Hunnewell, James

American pioneer in Hawaii (1791-1869).

Born at Charlestown, Mass. Went to China on his first voyage as foremast hand in 1815. In 1819 he was second mate of the *Thaddeus* that brought the first American missionaries to Hawaii. He established himself as merchant in the island and helped to found Oahu College. In 1830 he returned to Charlestown and traded with Hawaii and California.

Hunt, Wilson Price

U.S. explorer of North America (about 1782-1812).

Leader of an overland expedition to Astoria, Oregon, from 1810 to 1812.

HUTCHINSON

Hutchinson, Anne

U.S. colonial pioneer (about 1590-1643).

Born in Lincolnshire, England. Arrived in Boston, 1634, and developed Quakerish views that caused her to be banished in 1637, to Aquidneck Island. There she founded a colony that became known as Rhode Island. She was shot or burned by attacking Indians.

Ibn Batuta

Arab world traveler (1304-1378).

Born at Tangier; full name, Abu Abdullah ben Batuta Lahuatî. Became enthusiastic about travel from reading travel books. Started in 1325 on a pilgrimage to Mecca, then visited parts of Asia, crossed the Red Sea into Ethiopia and Egypt, and returned to Mecca via the Persian Gulf. In a second voyage he wanted to go north from Bulgaria, but became lost in the southern Russian steppes and returned to Constantinople. The third voyage, the most notable, took him first to India, where he worked as judge for several years, then to the Maldivé Islands, where he also served as judge, and then into China, which he visited as ambassador from the ruler of Delhi, Muhammed. He managed to reach Peking but soon had to turn back, and proceeded to Ceylon and Indonesia. He made his way back to China and finally returned home, after 25 years' travel, 1350. In 1352 the Sultan of Morocco sent him on a mission across the Sahara, which took him to Timbuctoo. He returned to Fez, where he wrote a narrative of his travels and died. Only fragments of his book have been preserved.

Ibn Fodhlan, Ahmad

Arab traveler in eastern Europe (10th century).

The Abbasid Kaliph Al Mukhtadir sent him in 921-22 on a diplomatic mission to the ruler of the Volga Bulgarians. The narrative of his journey, of which extracts have been preserved, is a most important source of information on Rus-

IBN HAUKAL

sia, Poland, and eastern Europe generally. Ibn Fodhlan's are, in many cases, the first reliable facts we have.

Ibn Haukal

Arab geographer and traveler (10th century).

Starting from Baghdad in 913, he spent the next thirty or forty years in traversing the Muslim countries. He used this experience to prepare a revised edition of a geography by Istakhri (977), which in turn was based on the work of Balki. Istakhri, whom he met on his travels in 950, recognized him as his master and asked him to revise his own work.

Ibn Jubair, Mohammed

Arab traveler (1145-after 1217).

Born at Valencia. Made a pilgrimage to Mecca in 1183, visited Iraq and Syria, and returned home in 1185 by way of Sicily and Granada. He made two more expeditions to the East, in 1189-91 and 1217, dying at Alexandria. The account of his travels has been preserved, and has been translated into English and Italian.

Ibn Khordadbeh

Arab geographer (about 820-912).

A postmaster in Persia, later a courtier at the court of the Abbasid Kaliph Al Mutamid (870-892) in Baghdad, in 846 he composed his "Book of Roads and Countries" for an Abbasid prince. This book, which he revised in 885, is a most important source for the geography of Western Asia.

Ibn Rosteh

Arab traveler in the Far East (about 900 A.D.).

A merchant who traveled extensively in southeast Asia, especially in the Kingdom of Sailendra (Malaya and Indonesia), and left a valuable account of his travels.

Ibn Wahab

Arab traveler in China (9th century A.D.).

Born in Basra, Iraq, a member of the Koreish family which produced Mohammed, from whom he claimed descent. He

visited China 872 A.D., had an audience with Emperor I Tsung, in which they discussed the world's religions. After returning to Basra he related his adventures to Abu Zaid, who recorded them.

I Ching

Chinese traveler (8th-9th centuries).

A Chinese monk who went to India in the footsteps of Fa Hsien (q.v.) and Yuan Chuang (q.v.) to collect Buddhist texts; and who left a valuable record of his travels.

Idrisi

Arab geographer and world traveler (about 1099-1154).

Born at Ceuta, of a family that had ruled Malaga in Spain and claimed descent from the Prophet Mohammed, through his daughter Fatima. He traveled widely in Spain, Africa, and Asia, and worked for King Roger II of Sicily, for whom he prepared a silver map of the world, a celestial sphere, and a "Description of the World" (also known as "The Book of Roger"), based on direct observation, his own and of travelers sent to various countries for this purpose.

Irala, Domingo Martinez de

Spanish conquistador (1506-1577).

Born at Vergara in the Basque country. Went to the Rio de la Plata in 1534 with the expedition of Pedro de Mendoza (q.v.). In 1536 formed part of the expedition which explored the Parana River. Discovered the Paraguay River and the country now called Paraguav, founding the towns of Asuncion and Candelaria (1537). He explored the Paraguay River for 250 miles beyond Asuncion, reaching the frontier of Peru. Defeated a number of Indian tribes, including the brave Guaicuzus. In 1556 the king named him governor of Rio de la Plata. He put down a number of Indian rebellions and explored the upper reaches of the Parana, once more reaching the Peruvian frontier. He was called "Captain Vergara" from his birthplace.

Ivens, Roberto

Portuguese explorer of Africa (1850-1898).

Born in the Azores of an English father and a Portuguese mother. Joined the Portuguese navy at 17, traveled to India and Angola. In 1876 explored the coast of Africa near the Congo estuary and later accompanied Capelo (q.v.) on two expeditions across Africa. He died near Lisbon.

J

Jackson, Frederick

British Arctic explorer (1860-1938).

He took part in a whaling expedition in 1886-7, and in 1893 traveled 3,000 miles by sledge across the frozen Siberian tundra between the Ob and the Pechora Rivers. In 1894-7 he commanded the British expedition exploring Franz Josef Land. Later he traveled extensively in Africa.

James, Thomas

English explorer of North America (about 1593-1635).

While looking for the Northwest Passage, discovered James Bay, the southern arm of Hudson's Bay, in 1631.

Joliet or Jolliet, Louis

French explorer of North America (1615-1700).

Born in Quebec of French parents. Educated by Jesuits; became a fur trader. He was asked by Governor Frontenac (q.v.) to explore the Mississippi, and navigated it all the way down to its delta (1673). His diary was lost on the return journey, but his companion Marquette (q.v.) confirmed his narrative. Frontenac rewarded him with the island of Anticosti. In 1697 he received a seigniory near Quebec and the title of royal hydrographer.

Joques, Saint Isaac

French pioneer missionary in Canada (1607-1646).

Born at Orléans; became a Jesuit in 1624 and went to Canada in 1636. He worked among the Indians south of Lake Huron and was the first missionary to reach Lake Michigan. In 1641 he traveled to Sault Sainte-Marie, which he

named. The next year he was captured by the Iroquois while returning from a trip to Quebec, tortured, and held captive until the summer of 1643, when he was ransomed by the Dutch at Fort Orange (now Albany, N. Y.). He made his way from there to France and returned to Canada. In 1646 he was sent on another mission to the Iroquois. He discovered Lake George, which he named "Lake of the Blessed Sacrament." The Mohawks captured him and put him to death. Pope Pius XI canonized him in 1930.

Juba

King of Morocco, geographer and explorer (25 B.C.-25 A.D.).

Juba was king of the portion of Morocco which included the Atlantic coast. He wrote a book on African geography and travel and probably read the surviving Carthaginian records. He was fascinated by the Canary Islands, whose existence was vaguely known to the Greeks, and sent an expedition there which brought back the first reliable information about them. Among the details that vouch for the veracity of the report is the story of the streak of cloud that trade winds condense on the peak of Tenerife.

Juelke, Karl

German colonial pioneer in Africa (1856-1886).

Born at Eldena (Pomerania). Accompanied Karl Peters (q.v.) to East Africa in 1884, and acquired for Germany vast new territories in the Kilimanjaro region in the interior and in the Witu coastal area. A German colony called Usambara was thus founded, to become the nucleus of German East Africa. On a second expedition to the interior he was assassinated at Kismau by Somalis.

K

Kaempfer, Engelbrecht

German traveler in Asia (1651-1716).

Born at Lemgo. Trained as physician and naturalist. Went in 1683 to Moscow, and then to Persia, Java, Siam, and Japan, returning home in 1691. His travel book was important for his information about Japan, a country then all but closed to Europeans, but which he, because of his medical abilities, was able to know fairly intimately. He died at Lemgo.

Kandinya

Indian pioneer in southeast Asia (1st-2nd century A.D.).

An Indian warrior prince from South India who was first to cross the Indian Ocean. He landed in Cambodia, married the daughter of a local ruler, and founded the first of many Indian kingdoms in southeast Asia.

Kane, Elisha

U.S. Polar explorer (1820-1857).

Born at Philadelphia. Became medical officer of a U.S. naval frigate bound for China, returned home in 1846 and took part in a government survey of the Gulf of Mexico. In 1850 became senior medical officer of the *Advance*, a ship fitted out by Henry Grinnell to rescue the British polar explorer Sir John Franklin (q.v.). In 1853 he commanded the *Advance* on a second rescue expedition. He reached a latitude of 80° 35' N, was forced to winter in what is now called Kane Basin, and reached Upernivik, a Danish settlement in

KAN YING

Greenland, after a 1300 mile journey by boat and sledge. Upon returning home he was lionized and his Reports became best-sellers. But he was involved in a scandal caused by his alleged common-law marriage with Margaret Fox, the spiritualist leader, and died in Havana, where he had gone to recover from sickness and exhaustion. Kane discovered a polar route later followed by many American explorers, from Hayes to Peary (q.v.).

Kan Ying

Chinese explorer in Europe (about 100 A.D.).

Was sent as ambassador by General Pan Chao to make contact with the Roman Empire. He visited Parthia and reached the Black Sea; but his sailors warned him to proceed no further and he turned back.

Karlsefri, Thorfinn

Norwegian pioneer in America (10th-11th centuries).

Born in Iceland, married Gudrid, widow of Thorstein son of Eric the Red (q.v.). Sailed in 1007 from Greenland to Vinland with a crew of 160 men, and remained there for three years. After this no further attempts at Norwegian colonization of America were made.

Kasyapa Matanga

Indian traveler in China (1st century A.D.).

An Indian monk who traveled with Dharma Aranya (q.v.) to China across central Asia at the request of Emperor Ming Ti, to bring Buddhist scriptures there.

Kenton, Simon

U.S. western pioneer (1755-1836).

Born at Fanquier (or perhaps Culpeper) County, Va. At 16, believing he had killed his opponent in a fight, he fled across the Alleghenies to the region about the headwaters of the Ohio, where he traded with the Indians. He helped, with Daniel Boone (q.v.), to open up what is now Kentucky. Captured and tortured by the Indians, he managed to escape.

He served in the Indian campaign of 1793-4 and in the war of 1812. He died near Zanesville, O.

Kerguelen-Tremrec, Yves-Joseph de

French Antarctic explorer (1745-1797).

Born at Quimper in Brittany. After various travels in the region he sailed again to the Antarctic in 1772, where he discovered the Kerguelen Islands and took possession of various territories for France. But another Antarctic expedition in 1773 was unsuccessful, and he fell into disrepute.

Kieft, Willem

Dutch pioneer in America (died 1647).

A merchant who governed New Netherlands from 1638 to 1647. His government was marked not only by a disastrous Indian War, which threatened to wipe out the colony, but also by the beginnings of representative government. He died in a shipwreck on his way home.

King, Clarence

American geologist (1842-1901).

Born at Newport, R. I. Graduated from Yale in 1862; in 1863-6 member of the California geological survey directed by Prof. J. D. Whitney (q.v.). In 1866 he organized a plan to survey the Western Cordilleran region at its widest point. This plan was sanctioned by the government and carried out under auspices of the Army Engineers as "survey of the 40th parallel." In 1872 he unmasked the fraudulent "diamond fields" of Arizona, salted by swindlers. In 1878 he organized the U.S. Geological Assoc. His writings are of great literary as well as scientific interest, and were highly praised by his friend, Henry Adams. King died at Phoenix, Ariz.

Kingsley, Mary

English traveler in Africa (1862-1900).

Born in London, niece of writer Charles Kingsley. Studied sociology at Cambridge, and on the death of her parents resolved to study native religion and law in Africa. In 1893-4

KOLDEWEY

she traversed Nigeria, Fernando Po, and the Lower Congo; and after a short visit to England returned to Africa, December 1894. She proceeded to the French Congo and ascended the Ogowe river, traversing much hitherto unknown territory. Returning to the coast, she ascended Mount Kamerun (13,350 feet) from a new direction. She returned to England in 1895 and published "Travels in West Africa" in 1897. Miss Kingsley became a propagandist in favor of the British traders in West Africa (as against the propaganda of missionaries) and on behalf of the African, whom she wished to become "a free unmarked man—not a whitewashed slave or an enemy." She was preparing a third journey to West Africa when the Boer War compelled her to change her plans. She reached South Africa as a nurse and died of enteric fever while tending Boer prisoners at Simon's Town.

Koldewey, Karl

German Arctic explorer (1837-1908).

Born at Buecken near Hannover. Traveled widely on merchant vessels, 1853-66. In 1868 led the first German Arctic expedition to Spitzbergen, and in 1869-70 the second, to East Greenland, which advanced to 77°N. After his return he was a high official in charge of navigation in Hamburg, where he died.

Koltso, Ivan

Russian explorer of Siberia (died 1583).

A Cossack who aided Yermak Timofeevich (q.v.) in the conquest of Siberia. He was sent in 1582 to Ivan the Terrible, to report on the capture of the Siberian capital, Isker. He was killed by the Nogai Tartars.

Kosmas, Indikopleustes

Byzantine merchant and geographer (6th century).

A merchant who traveled to India and visited Arabia and East Africa on the way. He then retired to a monastery on Mount Sinai and wrote (around 547 A.D.) "Christian Topography," which gives information on trade routes to India and

tries to achieve agreement between new geographical knowledge and the text of the Bible.

Kotzebue, Otto von

Russian world traveler (1787-1846).

Born in Tallinn in Estonia, son of August von Kotzebue, a German writer in the service of the Tsar who was assassinated by a German student as a traitor. He accompanied Krusenstern (q.v.) on his journey around the world in 1803-06, and was sent in 1815 on the ship *Ruriserk* to find a passage between the Pacific and the Atlantic. Among those who accompanied him was the German poet Adalbert von Chamisso. Kotzebue succeeded in discovering 339 new islands—including Bikini—and Kotzebue Sound on the west coast of Alaska.

Krusenstern, Ivan

Russian world traveler (1770-1846).

Became naval cadet in 1785, took part in naval wars against Sweden and France in eastern and American waters. On his return home in 1799, he proposed to the Admiralty a round-the-world expedition. The project was approved in 1802, and he sailed with the *Neva* and the *Nadezhda*. The main purposes were to carry supplies to Russian Pacific settlements and to open up trade with Japan and China. He explored the Marquesas and Hawaiian Islands and reached Nagasaki in 1804, staying until 1805. The expedition mapped the shores of Sakhalin and northeast Siberia and discovered the mouth of the Amur River. Krusenstern's report led to Kotzebue's (q.v.) expedition.

Kumaragoshā

Indian traveler in southeast Asia (9th century A.D.).

A Buddhist monk from Bengal whom King Devapala sent to the Sailendra king governing what is now Malaya and Indonesia, as religious adviser. The Sailendra king built a number of temples at his bidding, and inscriptions testify to his influence.

KUMARAJAVA

Kumarajava

Indian traveler to China (4th-5th centuries A.D.).

A monk of Indian descent born in Central Asia, who traveled to China, 383 A.D., re-opening the route across the mountains. He remained in China, and is mentioned as teaching in the capital, 401-2 A.D.

L

La Bourdonnais, Bertrand Francois Mahé, Count of

French admiral and colonial administrator (1699-1753).

Born at Saint-Malo; became a naval officer in the service of the French East India Company. In 1724 he contributed to the taking of Mahé, and entered Portuguese service in India. He returned to French service and became governor of Mauritius and Reunion Islands in 1735. In the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748), he commanded French naval forces in India, raised the British sieges of Mahé and Pondichery, and took the British stronghold of Madras (1746). To a British offer of a bribe to raise the siege, he replied: "I do not sell my honor, gentlemen; my king's flag shall be raised in Madras or I shall die before its walls." He then engaged with Dupleix (q.v.) in one of those violent personal quarrels which helped to end French rule in India. As the result, he spent 2 years in the Bastille (1748-50). He smuggled out a letter to present his case, written with coffee-tinted fat on his handkerchief, now at the Bibliothèque Nationale. A court of enquiry cleared him; but by then the damage had been done.

La Condamine, Charles Marie de

French scientist and explorer (1701-1774).

Born in Paris. Chemist and mathematician by training, he was sent in 1735 to measure exactly the arc of a degree of the meridian. The expedition (1735 to 1744) achieved its main object in the Andes of Ecuador. On his return he tried to obtain acceptance of a universal unit of measurement based

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on the length of the pendulums he used in the Andes. His last years were darkened by illness.

Lahontan, Louis Armand Baron de

French explorer of North America (1666-about 1713).

His exploits among the American Indians and his admiration for them had a great influence on European thought.

Lalemant, Gabriel

French pioneer missionary in Canada (1610-1649).

Born in Paris, became a Jesuit in 1630, arrived in Canada 1648. Two years later he was sent to join Brebeuf (q.v.). He was captured by the Iroquois and put to death after horrible tortures.

Lally-Tollendal, Thomas Arthur, Count of

French general and colonial administrator (1702-1766).

Born at Romans (Drome) of an Irish family, he entered an Irish regiment in the service of the King of France. Took part in the Wars of the Polish and Austrian Succession (1733-35 and 1740-48), in which he became field-marshal, and was the "soul of the enterprise" of the unfortunate Stuart, "Bonnie Prince Charlie," to regain the British throne. In 1756 he conceived a grand design to restore the fallen fortunes of the French East India Company. He left for India in 1757, and within 38 days of his arrival had driven the English from the entire Coromandel Coast. But, like Dupleix (q.v.) he had a fatal quality of starting violent personal quarrels with his subordinates. Successes soon turned to failures and he had to capitulate to Clive at Pondichery (1761) after resisting a year's siege. He returned to France to answer accusations of treason which were leveled against him, was arrested, and spent 19 months at the Bastille without an interrogation. He was then condemned to death. His illegitimate son, whose mother had not revealed his paternity until the day of his death sentence, tried in vain to save him. An attempted suicide did not rescue him from the executioner, who decapitated him in 1766. Voltaire protested against the execution. History

established his innocence, but also the absence of qualities required to deal with an adversary like Clive.

Lamy, François

French explorer of the Sahara (1858-1900).

Army officer who escorted the Foureau (q.v.) mission across the Sahara until it met with Gentil (q.v.). He became commander of the joint missions and fought against the Arab chief Rabah who commanded Central Sahara. He died in battle against Rabah, and Fort Lamy, an important French outpost, commemorates his name.

Lancaster, Sir James

British pioneer in India (died 1618).

A merchant by profession, he traded with Portugal and so realized the importance of India commerce. In 1591 he started from Plymouth on the first English journey to the Indies. He returned in 1591 after successfully trading in Zanzibar, India, Ceylon, and Malaya. His journey was an important factor in founding the East India Company. Meanwhile, Lancaster fought the Portuguese in Brazil (1594-5). When the Company was founded in 1600, Lancaster became one of its chief directors and was put in charge of its first East India fleet. This journey, too, he successfully accomplished, having established an alliance with Atjeh (Sumatra) and a factory in Bantam (Java). He then busied himself with finding the northwest passage to India, equipping and sending out a number of expeditions. William Baffin (q.v.) named Lancaster Sound, northwest of Baffin's Bay, in his honor.

Lander, Richard

English explorer of Africa (1801-1834).

Born at Truro, Cornwall, son of an innkeeper. At the age of 11, went to the West Indies in service of a merchant. Returning to England after three years, he served various travelers, including Hugh Clapperton (q.v.) whom he accompanied on his second expedition. After Clapperton's death in 1827, he brought his journal home and published it, with an appendix

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of his own. The British government then decided to delegate him to determine the course of the lower Niger. He set out in 1830, with his brother John, landed on the Guinea coast, and ascended the Niger for about 100 miles. They traveled without a compass in the Niger delta, discovered the Benue River, were captured by Africans, ransomed, and returned home, their mission accomplished. The brothers went to Africa again in an expedition organized by Liverpool merchants headed by Macgregor Laird, but Richard died at Fernando Po of wounds received when Africans attacked his canoe.

La Pérouse, Jean de Galaup, Count of

French Pacific explorer (1741-1788).

Fought in French navy during the Seven Years' War and the War for American Independence. He captured and razed Forts York and Prince of Wales in 1782. In 1785 he started a trip around the world in the *Boussole* and *Astrolabe*. He reached the Pacific via Cape Horn, found and named a "Port des Français" on the northwest coast of America (58°36' N), then moved to the Far East, discovering the La Perouse Strait between Sakhalin Island and Korea. In January 1788 he reached Botany Bay in Australia, which he planned to annex for France. Then he vanished and the mystery was not solved until 1828, when Dumont d'Urville (q.v.) found his remains on the island of Vanikoro, an episode reported by Jules Verne in his "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea."

Laperrinne, Joseph

French explorer of the Sahara (1860-1920).

Born at Castelnadaury, army officer, rose to the rank of general. Stationed in Africa from 1880, fought in Great War but recalled to a military command in the Sahara, which he pacified. He died in an attempt to cross the Sahara by plane.

Laptev, Dimitri

Russian Arctic explorer (18th century).

Entered Russian navy in 1718. Took part in Bering's (q.v.) second expedition. Left the mouth of the Lena by ship in

1736, reached 73° 16' N and returned. In 1739 reached the Indigirka River; in 1740 Cape Great Baranov, surveying hitherto unexplored territories. In 1741 surveyed the Anadyr River. He served as admiral in the Seven Years' War. The Laptev Sea is named for him and his namesake (q.v.).

Laptev, Khariton

Russian Arctic explorer (died 1763).

Entered the Russian navy in 1718. Took part in Bering's (q.v.) second expedition. In 1739 traveled by ship from the Lena to the Bludna river, wintered there, then doubled Cape Taymir, reaching 75° 26' N where ice crushed his ship. In 1741-2 he carried out a survey of the Taymir Peninsulas, where a number of place names commemorate him. He then fought in the Seven Years' War.

La Salle, Robert Cavalier de

French explorer of North America (1643-1687).

Born in Rouen; went to Canada in 1670. In 1679-80 explored the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, founding Fort Miami (Lake Michigan) and Crèvecoeur (Illinois River), in 1682 he sailed from France to travel in the Mississippi Delta. He took possession of it for his king under the name of Louisiana. In 1687, on another trip to the delta, he missed it and was killed by Indians while searching.

Las Casas, Bartholome de

Spanish defender of the Indians (1474-1566).

Went to Santo Domingo in 1502; became a priest eight years later. He was one of the first Spaniards to be concerned about the fate of the Indians in the newly-discovered lands. In 1512 he became a missionary to the Indians of Cuba. He wrote a number of tracts defending Indians from Spanish mistreatment, and debated with Gines de Sepulveda, who defended Spanish imperial claims over the Indians, before Emperor Charles V. It was Las Casas who suggested that Negro slaves be imported from Africa to take the place of the Indians, a decision he later bitterly regretted. In 1514 he became bishop

of Chiapas, and died in the episcopal palace at San Cristobal, now known as San Cristobal de las Casas.

Le Coq, Albert Von

German explorer of Asia (1860-1930).

Born in Berlin. A merchant by profession; became interested in archeology through taking part in the expedition to Zendjirli in Asia Minor in 1901. He commanded the German Central Asia expeditions of 1904-5, 1905-7 and 1913-4, which gathered great archeological treasures at Turfan. Le Coq became head of the Berlin Ethnographical Museum and wrote extensively on Central Asia. He died in Berlin.

Legazpi, Miguel Lopez de

Spanish conqueror of the Philippines (died 1572).

Born at Zubarraja in the Basque country toward the beginning of the 16th century; a sailor by profession. Emigrated to Mexico in 1545. In 1563 Viceroy Luis de Velasco put him in charge of an expedition to conquer the Philippines. He sailed with four ships; among his companions was the priest Urdañeta (q.v.), a noted geographer. In November 1563 Legazpi took possession of the Marianas for the King of Spain, and he reached the Philippines February 1564. He spent the next eight years in exploring and conquering the islands. There was comparatively little violence, and Legazpi had only 300 soldiers at his command, but he managed to persuade many chiefs to accept the rule of Spain. He crowned his work by founding Manila, the city in which he died of apoplexy. He was much beloved—"Everybody cried at his funeral," a chronicler recorded. A Philippine province is named after him.

Leichhardt, Ludwig

German explorer of Australia (1813-1818).

Born in Trebatsch in Brandenburg. Went to Australia in 1841. In the same year he led an expedition to Newcastle and Frazer Island. A second expedition, 1844-5, crossed northern Australia from Queensland to Arnhem Land. Leichhardt

died on a third journey, started in 1846, on which he was to cross the whole of the continent from east to west. Several expeditions tried in vain to solve the mystery of his death.

Le Maire, Isaac

Dutch trader and pioneer in Indonesia (about 1558-1624).

Born at Tournai (now Belgium). A Protestant, he fled to Holland from the Spanish occupation of his native city. He became a merchant in Amsterdam and founded the New or Brabant Company to compete for the East India trade with the Verre Company. When the two companies joined forces in 1602, he was one of the largest shareholders. Nonetheless, in 1605 he turned against the new company's trade monopoly and secrecy about trade routes. He played against the United East India Company on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange and equipped an expedition under his son Jacob (q.v.) to find a competing route to South America and the Indies. When the Company's governor, Coen (q.v.), confiscated the latter's ship, Le Maire obtained redress from the Dutch government, forcing him to release it. He continued his fight until his death, but his maverick stand cost him most of his fortune. He died at Eindhoven.

Le Maire, Jacob

Dutch world traveler (died 1616).

Commanded an expedition around the world sent out in 1615 by his father Isaac (q.v.), to find competing trade routes against the Dutch East India Company. Together with Schouten (q.v.) he discovered the strait that bears his name, and proved that the Isla de Fuego is not part of either the South American continent or of Antarctica, as had been supposed. He died shortly afterward.

Lenz, Oskar

German explorer of Africa (1848-1925).

Born in Leipzig; geologist by training. Explored the Ogowe River in Equatorial Africa, 1874-7; traveled from Morocco to Timbuctoo in 1880. In 1885 he led an expedition from the

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Congo to bring succor to three Europeans, Junker, Casati, and Lupton, marooned by the Mahdi's rebellion in the Sudan. The expedition failed, but Lenz made his way to the East African coast. He died at Sooz in Austria.

Levi Ben Gershon

Medieval Jewish scientist (1288-1344).

Born at Bagnols in Southern France. A man of many and varied achievements—philosopher, mathematician, and astronomer—he deserves a place in the history of exploration as inventor of “Jacob’s staff,” an instrument to measure visual angles. This proved a vital contribution to making sea journeys out of sight of land.

Lewis, Meriwether

U. S. transcontinental explorer (1774-1809).

Born of a planting family in Albemarle County, Virginia, became manager of family plantation at the age of 18. Educated by private tutors, prevented from attending college by family misfortunes. In 1794 joined militia to fight against the Whiskey Rebellion under General “Mad Anthony” Wayne. When Thomas Jefferson, who owned a neighboring plantation, became president, Lewis joined him as personal secretary, occupying quarters in the White House. Jefferson picked him to command, with Lieut. William Clark (q.v.), another old acquaintance, an expedition that was to explore the vast territories recently acquired by the U. S. in the Louisiana Purchase and to make the first crossing of the North American continent north of Mexico. In 1803-4 the expedition wintered in Saint Louis, then ascended the Missouri into what is now North Dakota and explored the upper reaches of the river. Lewis named one of its three branches after President Jefferson. He then crossed the Rocky Mountains and explored the Columbia River basin. He returned to Saint Louis in 1806 after a 4000 mile journey into virtually unknown territory without losing a single man of his expedition. He was rewarded by land grants and the post of Governor of the Northern Louisiana Territory. Lewis died in Nashville, Tenn., under

mysterious circumstances, interpreted as both suicide and murder.

A Centennial Exposition at Portland, Oregon, commemorated his and Clark's achievements in 1905, and their names were given to Lewis and Clark College in Portland and the Lewis and Clark Cavern State Park in Montana. Lewis' "Journal" is a document of first importance.

Lisyanskii, Yuri

Russian world traveler (1773-1837).

Naval officer, who became second in command of Krusenstern's (q.v.) circumnavigation of the earth. In 1804 he took the *Neva* from Hawaii to Alaska, explored the northeast Pacific, and discovered Lisyanskii Island.

Livingstone, David

Scottish explorer of Africa (1813-1873).

Born at Blantyre Works, Lanarkshire. Became a piecer at a woolen mill and learned Latin while working. He continued his education by private studies, and was finally graduated in medicine from Edinburgh University. The London Missionary Society sent him to southwest Africa as a medical missionary to join Robert Moffat. He stayed nine years in what is now Bechuanaland. In 1849 he set out on an expedition to verify reports that there existed a large lake north of the Kalahari Desert. He discovered Lake Ngami and penetrated north as far as the Zambezi. In 1853-6 he made his great journey or series of journeys across Africa. From Linyant, located on an affluent of the Zambezi, he made his way to Lake Didolo and the west coast of Africa at Loanda. He then retraced his steps and reached the east coast at Quelimane. In 1858 he broke off his connection with the London Missionary Society and became British consul at Quelimane. From 1858 to 1861 he explored the Zambezi area and discovered Lake Nyasa. In 1866 he set out to solve the question of the sources of the Nile. He went to the Great Lakes region and discovered Lakes Bangweolo and Mueru, 1868-9. As no news was received from him in 1870 for three years, there

was anxiety about his fate. Henry Morton Stanley (q.v.), sent to find him, accomplished his mission in 1871. In the following year Livingstone set out to explore the southern shores of Lake Tanganyika, dying of dysentery near Lake Bangweolo. His body was preserved in salt and sent to the coast by his faithful followers. It was solemnly buried at Westminster Abbey in 1874.

Long, Stephen H.

U. S. explorer of North America (1784-1864).

In 1817 he explored the Upper Mississippi region and in 1819 the Rocky Mountains.

Lopez de Cardenas, Garcia

Discoverer of Grand Canyon (no dates available).

A Spanish officer, member of Coronado's (q.v.) expedition. He heard of the Grand Canyon from stories told by Hopi Indians and discovered it in 1510.

Luederitz, Adolf

German colonial pioneer in Africa (1831-1886).

Born at Bremen, heir to a large-scale trading firm. Lived many years in the United States, inherited the family business in 1878, and five years later acquired the South African harbor of Angra Pequena with its hinterland. This was a private, not a government, enterprise, and the new colony was called Lüderitz Land. He put it under German protectorate in 1884. He died of drowning on an expedition to explore the shipping possibilities of the Orange River.

Luque, Fernando

Spanish conquistador (died 1532).

Born at Olvera in Andalusia. Became a priest and went to Darien (Panama), where he met Francisco Pizarro (q.v.), whom he aided in conquering Peru. He took part in the 1521-6 explorations and contributed money to the second and final enterprise. He was rewarded by being made bishop of Tumbez.

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MacClintock, Sir Francis

British Arctic explorer (1819-1907).

Born at Dundalk, Ireland. British naval officer. Took part in three expeditions (1848, 1850, 1854) under Sir James Ross (q.v.) to find Sir John Franklin's (q.v.) ships. An Eskimo supplied the necessary clue and MacClintock commanded the *Fox*, fitted out by Lady Franklin, which finally achieved the objective. Later he sounded the Atlantic for an electric cable.

MacClure, Sir Robert

British Arctic explorer (1807-1873).

Born at Wexford, Ireland. Served in the Arctic expeditions of Sir George Back (q.v.) 1836-7, and Sir John Ross (q.v.) 1818-9. In 1850-1, commanding the *Investigator* to search for Sir John Franklin, he completed discovery of the Northwest Passage.

McDonald, Ranald

U. S. adventurer in Japan (1821-1901).

Reared in the Pacific northwest. Reached forbidden Japan in 1848. Was imprisoned and subjected to ordeals but released by the Japanese, who admired his courage, the following year.

Mackenzie, Sir Alexander

British explorer of Canada (about 1764-1820).

Believed to have been born at Inverness. Emigrated to America at an early age. Engaged in the fur trade at Fort Chippewyan at the head of Lake Athabasca. His first journey

took him to the Great Slave Lake and down the river now bearing his name to the Arctic Ocean. His second took him westward down the Peace River, up its confluent, the Parsnip, and across the watershed to the Fraser, which was then believed to be the upper course of the Columbia. From there Mackenzie crossed the mountains to the Bentinck Fjord of the Pacific. His two journeys opened up the American northwest to European settlement. He was knighted and died near Pitlochry, Scotland.

MacMillan, Donald Baxter

U. S. Arctic explorer (born 1874).

Made ethnological studies of Labrador Eskimos 1911-2. Led a Greenland expedition 1913-7, collecting valuable scientific data and specimens. Conducted an extensive air survey of Greenland in 1944.

Magalhaes, Fernão de, known as Magellan

Portuguese world traveler (about 1480-1521).

Born of a noble family, connected with the kings of Portugal. His birthplace has not yet been determined, but Sabrosa, province of Traz os Montes, is the place most favored by experts. Ponte de Barca and Oporto also have their champions. Went to Lisbon at 12, to serve as squire to King Manuel I, went to India in 1506 with Almeida (q.v.). He fought under Albuquerque (q.v.) and returned to Lisbon in 1513. But his relations with the king of Portugal became progressively cooler, especially after Manuel rudely refused to have anything to do with his plan to reach the Moluccas from the west. He went to Seville in 1517, winning the approval of Charles V a year later. He sailed from San Lucar with five ships, carrying among others Sebastian Elcano (q.v.), who completed the enterprise, and Antonio Pigafetta (q.v.), who became its historian. The ships traveled in the Canaries and Cape Verde Islands to Brazil, reached the Rio de la Plata in 1520, and made their way south, till they discovered the Strait between the Atlantic and Pacific that now bears Magellan's name. After reaching what was then known as the "Southern

Sea" (November 28, 1520) and now the Pacific, they turned northwest, crossed the equator, and suffered from hunger and scurvy until they came upon the Mariana Islands, which Magellan baptized the "Islas de Ladrones" (Thieves' Islands), because the natives stole everything they could lay their hands on. Magellan replenished his stores and went to discover the Philippines, which he named after the future Philip II. Fortune seemed at last to smile upon Magellan, but she soon proved her fickleness: the king of the island of Mactan refused to pay the tribute Magellan asked of him in the name of the king of Spain. Magellan set out to chastise him in person and was killed. Death robbed him of the honor of carrying out the first circumnavigation of the globe, but could not deprive him of its glory.

Maisonneuve, Paul de Chomedey, sieur de

French pioneer in Canada (1612-1676).

Born at Neuville-sur-Vannes (Aube). Went to Canada in 1611, and in 1612 founded the city of Montreal, of which he became first governor. Died in Paris.

Malocello, Lancelot

Italian discoverer of the Canary Islands (13th-14th centuries).

Born in Genoa, of a noble family, whose ships took part in the first European occupation of the Canary Islands after Roman days, when they were known as the Fortunate Islands. The date is variously given as 1270, 1291, and 1312; what is certain is that a Catalan map of 1339 shows in the Canaries an island called "Lanzeroto Moratellus," today Lanzarote.

Mansilla, Lucio V.

Argentine explorer (1833-1913).

A general in the Argentine army who made an expedition into the country of the Ranqueles Indians. His account, published in 1879, is an Argentine classic.

Marchand, Jean-Baptiste

French explorer in Africa (1863-1934).

Born at Thoissy (Ain), professional army officer. Took

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part in military missions in West Africa, returning to France in 1895. There he was put in charge of an expedition to reinforce the mission of Liotard in the region of the sources of the Ubangi and Bahr el Ghazal Rivers. He crossed the Sudan and reached Fashoda in 1898, but was forced by Kitchener, English commander of the Sudan, to withdraw. This was the famous "Fashoda incident" which all but led to war between England and France. Marchand was received as a hero at home, fought in the Boxer War in China and in World War I, and became a general. He died in Paris.

Maritz, Gerhardus

Leader of Dutch settlers in South Africa (1797-1838).

Born at Suurveld in South Africa, one of the men who prepared and led the Great Trek of the Dutch settlers into the then unknown interior to escape from British rule in the Cape Colony. But, as his biographer put it, "this Moses hardly saw the Promised Land"—he died shortly after the settlers reached Natal, whose capital, Pietermaritzburg, commemorates the names of Maritz and his fellow leader Piet Retief (q.v.).

Marquette, Jacques

French explorer of North America (1637-1675).

Born in Laon; became a Jesuit. Traveled, 1673, with Joliet (q.v.) down the Mississippi to its mouth, and confirmed the discovery in his report.

Martius, Karl

German explorer of Brazil (1794-1868).

Born at Erlangen. Was sent by the Austrian and Bavarian governments to explore Brazil with Von Spix (q.v.), like himself a specialist in botany. Their pioneering expedition took three years (1817-20). He died in Munich.

Marutuahu

Polynesian traveler (14th century).

A Polynesian chief who, about 1350, settled New Zealand

with his followers, from whom the various Maori tribes claim descent.

Maternus, Julius

Roman explorer of Africa (1st century A.D.).

A Roman officer who, starting from Jerma in Roman North Africa, joined with the king of the Garamantian tribe in a raid against the "Ethiopians." The allies, after four months' march, reached a region called Agisymba, "where the rhinoceros foregathered." The exact location is unknown, but it is presumed to be somewhere near Lake Chad. In any case, Maternus was the first European to cross the Sahara and reach the Sudan.

Mawson, Sir Douglas

Australian Antarctic explorer (born 1882).

Born at Bradford. Took part in Shackleton's (q.v.) Antarctic expedition of 1908. In 1911-14 he led the Australian expedition to Adelie Land. He traveled in Antarctica, 1929-30 and again 1930-31.

May (or Mey), Cornelis

Dutch pioneer in America (17th century).

A captain of the Dutch West Indies Company, who, in 1621, brought the first civilian settlers (18 families, mostly Walloons) to Albany. They erected Fort Orange on the site of today's Madison Street.

Megasthenes

Greek traveler in India (4th-3rd centuries B.C.).

Was sent 302 B.C. by King Seleucus as ambassador to the Indian King Chandragupta. He resided at a town now called Patna in Northeast India. He organized a survey of India's Royal Road, which crossed the country from West to East and reached the mouth of the Ganges. His "Indica," in four books, greatly extended the Greek knowledge of India and of such adjacent countries as Tibet and Ceylon.

Mendes Pinto, Fernão

Portuguese explorer of Asia (1509-1580 or 1583).

Born at Montemor-o-Vello of poor parents, became page of a noble Lisbon lady at 12, and fled from her house two years later for reasons that still baffle historians. After serving other noblemen he went to India as a trader in 1528, was caught by Turks, bought and sold repeatedly into slavery, and finally landed at Malacca. As his biographer put it: "The tale of his shipwrecks, captivities, purchases, and sales is endless." His patron, Antonio de Faria, took him on a trading expedition to China, where he was—after an adventure with pirates—duly captured by the Chinese and brought to Peking. He was freed by a Tartar invasion, whose leader sent him with an embassy to Cochinchina; but Mendes Pinto managed to go to Japan instead, which he reached in 1542. He is generally accounted the discoverer of that country, since he was the first European actually to enter. (The first authentic account of Japan reached Europe with Marco Polo.) On his way back to India he met St. Francis Xavier, who took a great liking to him and converted two Japanese who were his companions. He then proceeded to the Sunda Islands, because his ambition now was to come back to his native village with 10,000 ducats. But on his way home, in Goa, he was so moved by a Jesuit ceremony that he gave the money to carry on St. Francis Xavier's work. He went there again in 1555, but became homesick and wary of the Jesuits, and so left for Portugal, reaching Lisbon in 1558. He retired to the village of Almada, where he wrote the famous account of his journeys, "Peregrinações," and died.

Mendoza, Antonio de

Spanish conquistador (1490-1552).

Became Viceroy of Mexico after Cortes' (q.v.) withdrawal. Organized the expeditions to the U.S. southwest by Coronado (q.v.) and the conquest of the Philippines. He built Mexico City and founded its Cathedral. In 1551 he became Viceroy of Peru, where he died.

Mendoza, Diego de

Spanish conquistador (died 1536).

Brother of Pedro (q.v.). Accompanied him on the expedition of 1535 which founded Buenos Aires, and was commander of the Spanish fleet. He explored the bay of Rio de Janeiro as possible site for a settlement, but rejected it. Having followed his brother to Buenos Aires, he was killed by Indians.

Mendoza, Pedro de

Spanish conquistador, founder of Buenos Aires (1487-1537).

Born at Guadix, of noble and wealthy family. As officer of Charles V, took part in the sack of Rome (1527). Was named in 1531 first governor of the La Plata region. The king ordered him to settle the area and open up a land route to Peru. His expedition consisted of 2,510 men traveling in 11 ships; it sailed in 1535. On February 22 of the next year he founded the city named after Our Lady of the Good Winds, Buenos Aires. He defended it against violent Indian attacks, and had to rebuild it on a site more suitable for maintaining communication with Europe. He died on the ship carrying him back to Spain.

Mercator, Gerardus

Belgian cartographer (1512-1591).

Real name Kremer, which he Latinized in humanist fashion. Born at Rupelmonde (Flanders), studied philosophy and mathematics at Hertogenbosch and Louvain. In 1537 he worked on a project to chart the earth and the sky, entrusted to him by Emperor Charles V. In 1551 he published his map of Europe, which first made his reputation. In 1556 he moved to Duisburg in Germany, where he published (1569) his epoch-making map of the earth for the use of navigators, which finally superseded the work of Ptolemy (q.v.). Mercator's projection, which he worked out for this map, remained the most accurate for a considerable time—modern mapmaking dates from it.

Merzbacher, Gottfried

German mountaineer and explorer (1843-1926).

Born at Baiersdorf, merchant by profession. Became an ardent Alpinist and climbed the Dolomites (1881) and the Caucasus (1891). Later he traveled in Persia, India, and Central Asia, the most important of his explorations being in the Tianshan Range, 1902-3 and 1907-8. He died at Munich.

Meyer, Hans

German explorer of Africa (1858-1929).

Born at Hildburghausen, son of an important publisher; traveled widely throughout the world. His special exploit was the first ascent of Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest peak. In 1887 he climbed to the eternal ice zone (16,500 feet), and after a second vain attempt succeeded in 1889 in climbing to the peak (18,000 feet), accompanied by Purtscheller. In 1898 he explored the whole Kilimanjaro region with great thoroughness. He was professor of colonial geography at the University of Leipzig after 1915, and died in that city.

Midacritus

Greek explorer of Britain (about 600 B.C.).

Pliny records that "Midacritus was the first to import white lead from Tin Island." White lead is obviously tin, and "Tin Island" most likely refers to Cornwall, though a case for Brittany has also been made.

Minuit (or Minnewit), Peter

Pioneer in America (1580-1638).

Born at Wesel, Germany, a nobleman probably of French or Walloon descent. In 1625 he was a member of the council of Willem Verhulst, who governed New Netherlands for the Dutch West Indies Company; but returned to Holland in the same year. In 1626 he sailed again to America and became Verhulst's successor in September of that year. One of his first official acts was to legalize the occupation of Manhattan by obtaining a deed of purchase from the Indians, in return for trinkets valued at 60 guilders (\$24). He was dis-

missed in 1631, because of a dispute with his secretary, and offered his services to Sweden. In 1638 he purchased from the Indians a tract on the right bank of the Delaware and built Fort Christina on the site of Wilmington, Del., whither Swedish settlers came. He died at Saint Christopher Island in the West Indies, where he had gone to trade.

Mitchell, Sir Thomas

British explorer of Australia (1792-1855).

Born in Craighend, Scotland. Surveyor in the Napoleonic War; then went to Australia and became surveyor-general of New South Wales. Between 1831 and 1845 he discovered the Peel, Namoi, Gwydir, and other rivers, traced the Darling and the Glenelg, and was first to penetrate Australia Felix. He died at Darling Point, Sydney.

Monteil, Louis

French explorer of Africa (1855-1925).

Born in Paris. Professional officer; went to Senegal to study the project of a Trans-Sudan railway, then traveled in 1890-2 from Senegal across the then unknown loop of the Niger to Lake Chad, whence he made his way to the Mediterranean at Tripoli. He fought in a number of West African campaigns (1893-6) and settled in Tunisia. He died at Herblay (Seine-et-Oise).

Montejo, Francisco de

Spanish conquistador (1479-1548)

Born at Salamanca, of noble family. Went to the Indies in 1511. Traveled with Grijalva (q.v.) and took part in Cortes' (q.v.) expedition, returning to Spain to get aid for him. In 1526 received permission from Charles V to colonize "the island of Yucatan." He sailed in 1527 and fought for eight years against the Maya Indians, until he had to abandon the struggle. By 1535 there was not a single Spaniard left in Yucatan. Aided by his son Francisco (q.v.), he resumed the struggle in 1537. He governed Honduras from 1542 and in 1547 was granted the governorship of Chiapas, all this in addition to Yucatan. He died in Salamanca.

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Montejo, Francisco the Younger

Spanish conquistador (16th century).

Natural son of Francisco de Montejo (q.v.). After his father temporarily abandoned the conquest of Yucatan in 1535, he resumed the struggle and succeeded in planting the Spanish flag in the Indian stronghold of Champotan (1537). But he found himself faced with ever stronger resistance and appealed to his father for help. This time the Spaniards were successful, and the younger Montejo founded the cities of Campeche (1540) and Merida (1542). The latter became capital of Yucatan, and the younger Montejo died in the family house there, still occupied by his descendants.

Morozko, Luka

Russian explorer of Siberia (no dates available).

A Cossack sent in 1696 from Anadyr Island with 16 other Cossacks to collect tribute from the region of the Apuka River (southwest of Kamchatka). He penetrated Kamchatka and collected information about it and the Kurile Islands. In 1697-99 he headed an expedition organized by Atlasov (q.v.), to eastern Kamchatka, and was killed in a fight by the Kamchadals.

Mouhot, Henri

French explorer of Asia (1826-1861).

Born at Montbéliard. In 1860 left Bangkok on an expedition to the Mekong river valley. He re-discovered the great temples of Angkor, covering almost 100 square miles and covered by an almost impenetrable jungle. Their existence was only dimly known to the native population. He reached Luang Prabang in Laos, where he died.

Mousinho de Albuquerque, Joaquim de

Portuguese explorer of Africa (1855-1902).

Born near Batalha. Joined the army at 16, was named in 1895 to command a cavalry force to Mozambique, to explore the hinterland and to reduce to obedience a number of local kings, including the much feared Gunganhana. This

he achieved in the face of great odds, (he had only 53 soldiers at his command), personally capturing Portugal's number one enemy in East Africa. He crossed Africa into Pretoria, where he was received with great honors by President Kruger of the Transvaal, and returned to his base after a number of combats in which, on one occasion at least, his soldiers had to face 5,000 Africans. He returned to Portugal in 1897 and committed suicide on a train.

Mylius-Erichsen, Ludwig.

Danish Arctic explorer (1872-1907).

Led the Danish Greenland expedition of 1902-4, which reached Cape York. In 1906 he explored northeast Greenland, where he died, and where the Mylius-Erichsen Land commemorates him.

N

Nachtigal, Gustav

German explorer of Africa (1834-1885).

After exploring in Algeria (1861) and Tunisia (1863) he went to the Fezzan and was the first European to penetrate Tibesti, in 1869. From there he reached Lake Chad the following year. He spent the next three years exploring the country about the lake. In 1874 he crossed into Darfur, then reached Khartoum, whence he made his way into Egypt. In 1884 he served as German imperial commissioner to West Africa, where he acquired for his country the two colonies of Cameroon and Togoland.

Nansen, Fridtjof

Norwegian polar explorer (1861-1930).

Born at Store Frøen near Oslo. Became custodian of Zoological Museum at Bergen. He first gained fame by crossing Greenland from east to west over 9,000-foot mountains, and proving that the Inland Ice covered Greenland solidly (1888). In 1893 he let his ship *Fram* drift from the New Siberian Islands in the hope that it might reach the North Pole. Disappointed, he tried to reach the Pole by sleigh but had to turn back at 86° 4' N. In 1896 the *Fram* returned to its Norwegian home port. Nansen's journey proved the existence of a deep warm sea in the Arctic area, an important clue to later explorers. He went on to devote himself to oceanography, diplomatic service, and humanitarian work. His outstanding services to humanity—including Russian famine relief and the "Nansen Passport" granted to stateless

refugees—abundantly earned him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1927. He died at Lysaker.

Nares, Sir George

British Arctic explorer (1831-1915).

Born at Aberdeen, son of naval officer, entered the Royal Navy in 1846, eventually rising to vice-admiral. Was mate of the *Resolute* in the Arctic expedition of 1852-4, taking part in two long sledge journeys—605 miles in 69 days and 585 miles in 59 days. He served in the Crimean War, surveyed the coast of Australia in 1866-7 and the Gulf of Suez in 1869. From 1872 to 1874 commanded the *Challenger* on a deep-sea exploration round the world. In 1875 he was in command of the ships *Discovery* and *Alert* seeking to reach the North Pole. In a sledge dash of 72 days, he planted the British flag at 83° 10' 26" N. In 1878 he surveyed the Magellan Strait. He retired in 1886.

Narvaez, Panfilo de

Spanish conquistador (about 1470-1528).

Born at Valladolid, came to America in 1498. He settled first in Haiti, then in Cuba. Velazquez, the governor of Cuba, sent him to Mexico in 1520 to supersede Hernan Cortes (q.v.), who had gone there on Velazquez's orders and disobeyed them. He was defeated by Cortes, lost an eye fighting against him, and finally joined the conqueror of Mexico. He was appointed governor of Florida in 1526 and died in a shipwreck near the mouth of the Mississippi.

Nearchus

Greek admiral and explorer (4th century B.C.).

An admiral of Alexander the Great he was put in charge of the king's navy on the homeward journey from India which Alexander and the bulk of his army accomplished by land (325 B.C.). Nearchus accomplished the task and intended to circumnavigate Arabia; but the king's death halted him. His report "*Periplos*" is preserved by the historian Arrian.

Necho

Egyptian explorer of Africa (ruled 610-594 B.C.).

A Pharaoh who, according to Herodotus, actually achieved circumnavigation of Africa, from east to west. He first dug a canal from the Nile to the Red Sea, and then sent out Phoenician ships, ordering them to go around Africa to the Mediterranean and so return to Egypt. The Phoenicians accomplished their task, which must have taken several years, because they sowed and reaped corn several times in places where they landed on their way. And so, concluded Herodotus, "Libya (Africa) was known for the first time." While some, including the Greek historian Polybius, have doubted Herodotus' account, modern science generally accepts it as correct.

Neck, Jacob Van

Dutch pioneer in Indonesia (1564-1638).

Born in Amsterdam. Went to sea early, but his diaries reveal him to be a well educated man. In 1591 was sent by the Verre Company with 8 ships on what became known as the "Second Journey" to the Indies. He managed, by his tact, to soothe the feelings of the ruler of Bantam, which his predecessor Houtman (q.v.) had ruffled. After 11 months' stay in the Indies, he returned home with a 400% profit (1598). His success inspired foundation of the United Dutch East Indies Company. In 1600 he was sent on another journey to Asia, this time with the rank of admiral. He fought Chinese and Spaniards and traded with Indian rulers, with equal success, though he did come home in 1603 minus three fingers of his right hand, lost in a battle near Tidore. He then settled in Amsterdam, where he occupied a number of important public posts, and died.

Nevelskoi, Genadii

Russian Asian explorer (1813 or 1814-1876).

An admiral of the Russian navy, he led the Amur Expedition of 1849-1855, which proved that Sakhalin was an island

and was not attached to the mainland as Krusenstern (q.v.) had supposed. He discovered the Nevelskoi Bay. His land travels helped fix the Russian-Chinese border.

Nicuesa, Diego de

Spanish conquistador (died 1511).

Born a Baeza in Andalusia of a noble family, in the last third of the 15th century. In 1508 asked and obtained permission to settle on the South American mainland. He competed with Ojeda (q.v.) and Balboa (q.v.), who were engaged in a similar enterprise in that area. Nicuesa proceeded to Darien (Panama) and, after many vicissitudes, fell into the hands of Balboa, who locked him and eighteen companions in a ship which was then abandoned. This was the last heard of Nicuesa, and Balboa later expressed regret for this act of cruelty.

Nikitin, Afanas

Russian traveler to India (died after 1472).

A merchant of Tver (now Kalinin). In 1466 he traveled down the Volga and across the Caspian to Persia, stopping at Baku and Derbent. After living two years in Persia, he reached Ormuz in 1469, whence he sailed to India. Here he spent 3 years, traveling in the Deccan, and returned in 1472 via Somaliland, Persia, Turkey, and the Black Sea to Kaffa. He left an account of his journey, called "Travel on Three Seas," containing valuable facts and contrasting with fantastic notions about India then prevalent both in Russia and Western Europe. An echo of his journey is found in Rimsky-Korsakov's opera "Sadko," whose hero goes to India as merchant.

Niza, Marcos de

Italian explorer of American southwest (no dates available).

An Italian Franciscan friar born at Nice (Spanish: Niza) who in 1539 led an expedition to the Indians of what is now New Mexico to assure them of the pacific intentions of the Viceroy of New Spain, Antonio d. Mendoza. (The idea came

from Bishop Las Casas, q.v.). He was accompanied by another friar, Honorato, and the Negro Estebanico de Orantes. Estebanico was killed, but Marcos reached Cibola, of which he left a fantastic account—stone houses were adorned with turquoises and the Indians used gold to make dishes—which led to the expedition of Vazquez de Coronado (q.v.), who found Cibola “a collection of huts.” Marcos returned to Mexico after a journey of 3000 leagues and published a “Relation” in Italian.

Nobile, Umberto,

Italian Arctic explorer (born 1885).

Born at Avellino. Trained engineer; became chief of Italian aircraft production in World War I and general of Italian Air Force. In May 1926 flew the Zeppelin-type airship *Norge* from Spitzbergen across the North Pole to Nome in Alaska. In 1928 commanded second Italian polar expedition by airship *Italia*. The first flight was successful, but on the second the *Italia* had to make a forced landing on the ice north of Spitzbergen and crashed. Some of its crew, including Nobile, were saved by the Soviet icebreakers *Krassin* and *Malygin*, but Amundsen (q.v.), who led another expedition, never returned. An Italian government Court of Enquiry condemned Nobile's conduct and sentenced him to a dishonorable discharge from the Air Force and loss of rank.

Nordenskjold, Adolf, Baron

Swedish Arctic explorer (1832-1901).

Born in Helsinki, Finland; became professor at Stockholm University in 1858. Took part in five expeditions to Spitzbergen (1858, 1861, 1864, 1868, and 1872), of which he led the last three. In 1875 and again in 1876 he crossed the Kara Sea to the mouth of the Yenisei. His greatest title to glory lies in his conquest of the Northeast Passage, after 300 years of vain attempts. He left Tromsø in Norway on the *Vega* in July, 1878, and reached Japan in September, 1879. In 1883 he conducted an expedition to Greenland, penetrating far into the inland ice. He died at Stockholm.

Noronha, Fernão de

Portuguese explorer of America (15th-16th centuries).

A Portuguese trader who, on his way to Brazil, discovered (1503) the Atlantic island that bears his name, and is now an important U.S. guided missile base.

Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca, Alvaro

Spanish conquistador and explorer of U.S. southwest (1490 or 1507-1559 or 64).

Born in Estremadura, of noble family. Went to America with Panfilo de Narvaez (q.v.) in 1527. Landed with him in Florida and led the westward march after their ships were wrecked. He was one of the four (including his Negro slave Esteban) who managed to survive. After many adventures, including six years' captivity with Texas Indians, they reached the Spanish settlements of the Pacific coast of Mexico in 1536. His exact route is still in dispute but he probably followed the Rio Grande. This journey inspired future Spanish ventures in the American southwest. Cabeza de Vaca returned to Spain in 1537, was named governor of Paraguay in 1542, where he explored the Iguaya River. He was recalled in 1544 after a rebellion and sentenced to be exiled in Africa. He was pardoned by the king in 1552 and went to live in Seville, where he died.



Obadiah de Bertinoro

Jewish traveler in the Middle East (15th-16th centuries).

Born at Bertinoro, near Bologna. A rabbi who traveled to Palestine in 1488. He remained there until his death in Jerusalem, where he occupied a rabbinical post. His letters from Palestine have been published, and are of great geographical and historical interest.

Obruchev, Sergei

Soviet explorer of Siberia (born 1891).

Son of Vladimir (q.v.), a geologist like his father. From 1917 to 1924 he explored the geology of the Yenisei basin. From 1926 to 1935 he concentrated on the less accessible parts of northeast Siberia, where he discovered the Chersky Mountains.

Obruchev, Vladimir.

Soviet explorer of central Asia (born 1893).

Born at Krepenin. A trained geologist. He explored the Karakorum desert in Transcaspia between 1886 and 1888, then devoted himself to the exploration of Mongolia, discovering a number of new mountain ranges and developing a new hypothesis on the origin of the loess soil. He explored Dsungaria, 1905-6 and 1909. Under the Soviets he has been a prominent academician, and in 1930 was made head of a commission to study permafrost (permanently frozen soil).

Oglethorpe, James

British pioneer in United States (1696-1785).

Born in London, joined Prince Eugene's army in 1714 and

fought under him against the Turks. In 1722 he was elected to the British House of Commons and became chairman of a commission to investigate the abuses of debtors' prisons. He developed the project of settling British debtors and oppressed European Protestants in America. In 1732 he migrated there with 120 colonists and founded Savannah, nucleus of the colony of Georgia, which he governed for 10 years and defended against Indians and Spaniards. He returned to England, fought as general against the Stuart invasion of Bonnie Prince Charlie, and became British commander-in-chief in 1765. He kept up his interest in America, and was among the first to welcome John Adams as first U.S. ambassador to England. He died at Cranham Hall, Essex.

Ojeda, Alonso de

Spanish Conquistador (1466-70—1516-7).

Born at Cuenca, of noble family. Accompanied Columbus on his second voyage and explored the interior of Haiti for him. In 1499 commanded an expedition which included Juan de la Cosa and Amerigo Vespucci (q.v.), which reached Guiana and Haiti. In 1502 went on a second expedition, to Venezuela, but failed to establish a settlement against hostile Indians. He was tried in Haiti for his failure but acquitted. Nothing is known of a third expedition, in 1505. Another attempt to settle Venezuela in 1509 failed, but in the next year Ojeda succeeded in founding San Sebastian in the Gulf of Uraba. He then made the mistake of joining a privateer, Bernardino de Talavera, who was executed in Cuba and dragged Ojeda down with him. Ojeda died in dire poverty in Haiti.

Oñate, Cristobal

Spanish conquistador (16th century).

Arrived in Mexico shortly after the conquest and accompanied Nuño de Guzman (q.v.) on his western expedition. He was named first governor of the new province of New Galicia (now state of Jalisco) and defeated an Indian uprising. He re-founded the city of Guadalajara.

Oñate, Juan de

Spanish explorer of U.S. (died about 1624).

Conquered and settled New Mexico in 1598. Searching for the mythical land of Quivira, he explored the Colorado River in 1603.

Oñate, Pedro de

Spanish conquistador (died 1542).

Went to America as a young man and joined the party of Almagro the Younger (q.v.). He took part in fights against the Indians and rival conquistadors and was beheaded by order of the royal administrator, Vaca de Castro.

Orbigny, Alcide d'

French explorer of South America (1802-1857).

From 1826 to 1834 he criss-crossed almost the entire continent of South America on exploring journeys.

Orellana, Francisco de

Spanish conquistador, discoverer of the Amazon (died 1516).

Born at Caceres in Estremadura, but his first important mention is during the conquest of Peru, where he fought under Pizarro (q.v.), his childhood friend. In 1541-2, he traveled down the Amazon River from its source in Peru to its mouth in Brazil. He named it after a warrior tribe of Indian women of remarkably pale skins. In 1544 he led an expedition to go up the Amazon, but failed, and died in Brazil.

Ortelius, Abraham

Belgian cartographer (1527-1598).

Born at Antwerp, of German origin. From 1570 to 1595 he published a collection of maps called "Theatrum Orbis Terrarum" (Theatre of the World), which started with 53 copperplate maps and ended with over 200. From Ortelius dates the modern mapping of the earth; but he also gathered and published many other maps, which would otherwise have been lost, and prepared a bibliography of maps and cartographers. He died at Antwerp.

Ortiz de Reyes, Iñigo

Spanish discoverer of New Guinea (16th century).

Captain of the ship San Juan, on the way from Tidore to Mexico in 1545 he landed in the mouth of the Mambera River in the northern part of the island.

Ossendowski, Ferdynand

Polish explorer of central Asia (born 1876-1944).

Born in Vitebsk province, taught in Siberia 1902-3, arrested as Polish revolutionary and exiled, fought against the Bolsheviks and traveled through the remoter parts of Siberia, Mongolia, Tibet, and China. After returning to Poland he wrote a best selling travel book, "Beast, Men, and Gods."

Oudney, Walter

Scottish explorer of Africa (1790-1824).

Born at Edinburgh, surgeon by profession. Joined the Royal Navy but retired in 1815 to study natural history. He joined Hugh Clapperton's (q.v.) expedition to Central Africa, but died of pneumonia at Katagum.

P

Pacheco Pereira, Duarte

Portuguese conquistador in India (died between 1526 and 1534).

Born at Santarem, of noble family; received an excellent education. John II made him a personal aide. Left for the east in 1503, with the fleet commanded by Alfonso de Albuquerque (q.v.). He fought valiantly against the chief opponent of the Portuguese in India, the ruler of Calicut, whom he defeated in seven battles. The ruler of Cochin, friendly to the Portuguese, put him in command of his fleet. When Calicut attacked Cochin in great force in 1501, its ruler wanted to flee, but Pacheco persuaded him to stay and fight. The siege of Cochin (1504-5) became one of the great Portuguese feats of arms in which Pacheco and the 10 Portuguese at his command covered themselves with glory, while the ruler of Calicut left his throne and became a Hindu holy man as penance. Pacheco returned to Portugal in triumph in 1505, King Manuel I boarding his ship to receive him. He fought against the pirate Mondragon, who preyed on Portuguese shipping, and defeated him in 1509. In 1520 he was appointed governor of the castle of São Jorge da Mina. Intriguers then accused him of overreaching ambition and theft of funds, and consequently he was taken to Lisbon in chains and kept in jail for several years until he proved his innocence. He was finally freed, but spent the rest of his life in obscurity and poverty. He left a manuscript, "Esmeraldo de Situ Orbis," full of extremely valuable geographic and other information; but it was unfinished, possibly because important interests were against the publication of such in-

formation. Pacheco has gone down in Portuguese history as the "Lusitanian Achilles," a title given to him by the poet Camoes, and fully deserved.

Palmer, Nathaniel Brown

U.S. Antarctic explorer (1799-1877).

A whaling captain who discovered the Palmer Peninsula of Antarctica in 1820.

Park, Mungo

Scottish explorer of Africa (1771-1806).

Born at Foulshiels, Selkirkshire. Trained as surgeon, traveled to India, and then offered his services to the African Association in London. In 1795 he was sent to explore the Niger, which he managed to reach in 1796. He returned home the next year, married, and practiced as a doctor. In 1803 the British government asked him to undertake another expedition to the Niger. He sailed in 1805, reached the Niger once more, but was drowned when under attack by hostile natives. His "Travels in the Interior of Africa" is a classic.

Parry, Sir William

British Arctic explorer (1790-1855).

Born in Bath. Joined the Royal Navy at 13, and rose to the rank of admiral. In 1818 he commanded the *Alexander* under Sir John Ross (q.v.). In 1819 he was put in command of the *Griper* and *Hecla*, which returned to England after discovering—after more than 300 years of vain attempts—the Northwest Passage, and the Parry Islands. He made further Arctic expeditions in 1824-5 and 1827, when he reached a latitude of 82° 15'. He died in London.

Paskevich, Ivan

Russian conqueror of Transcaucasia (1782-1856).

A nobleman who became a professional soldier. He fought in the Russo-Turkish War of 1806-12 and in the Napoleonic wars. In 1827 he was sent to Transcaucasia to replace General Ermolov as commander against Persia. He defeated the Persians, who ceded part of Azerbaijan to Russia in 1828. Then

he moved into Armenia and took Kars and Erzerum from the Turks. He fought against the Polish and Hungarian uprisings (1830-1 and 1848-9) and in the Crimean War. His activity in Transcaucasia consolidated Russian rule there and opened up new territories.

Payer, Julius von

Austrian Arctic explorer (1842-1915).

Born at Schoenitz in Bohemia; a naval officer. Took part in German Arctic expedition, 1869-70, and led, with Weyprecht (q.v.) the Austrian Arctic expedition of 1872-4 on the ship *Tegethoff*. They spent two years on the ice near Novaya Zemlya, whence they undertook expeditions to Francis Joseph Land, reaching $82^{\circ} 5' \text{ N}$. After abandoning their ship, the explorers made their way home by sleigh. Payer left the Navy, painted pictures of his Arctic experiences, and became a well-known Alpinist. He died at Veldes.

Peary, Robert

U.S. discoverer of North Pole (1856-1920).

Born at Cresson, Pa. Civil engineer by profession; joined the U. S. Navy. In 1886 made a study of the west coast of Greenland, and in 1891 was given charge of an Arctic expedition by the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. He crossed Greenland in 1892 (proving it an island), and in 1894 together with Hugh Lee and Matt Henson, a Negro. Further Arctic expeditions in 1898 and 1902 led him to a latitude of $84^{\circ} 17' 27''$, the northernmost then reached. A journey on the *Roosevelt*, 1905-6, brought him to $87^{\circ} 6' \text{ N}$. His life's work was finally crowned on April 6, 1909, when he became the first man to step on the ice over the North Pole (a sounding revealed 1,500 fathoms of water under the ice). Peary became a rear admiral and died in Washington, D. C.

Penha, Joseph de la

Jewish explorer in Canada (17th century).

Citizen of Rotterdam of Sephardic Jewish origin, who pioneered in Canada during the reign of William III, King

of Holland and England. A document is still preserved by his family by which the king granted him ownership of "Labrador, Corte Real, and Estotiland" on the basis of discoveries he made there, and for taking possession of those territories in the name of the Crown. The claim to Labrador, accepted by the king in 1697, was confirmed by Prince William of Orange, ruler of Holland in 1768; but the family has taken no steps to enforce it.

Penn, Sir William

British colonial pioneer (1621-1670).

Son of a merchant of Bristol; joined the Parliamentary Navy fighting Charles I. Cromwell made him an admiral and sent him to the West Indies, where he laid the foundations of Britain's West Indian empire by capturing Jamaica from the Spaniards in 1654. He died at Bristol.

Penn, William

Founder of Pennsylvania (1644-1718).

Born in London, son of Sir William Penn (q.v.). Became a Quaker in his youth. In 1681 obtained from the British crown a strip of land on the Delaware in payment of a claim of debt. It was here that Penn founded the city of Philadelphia and the nucleus of a colony that has become Pennsylvania. In advertising for settlers, Penn issued descriptive tracts in a number of languages and circulated them widely throughout Europe. He pioneered in introducing complete religious freedom in his colony and in establishing friendly relations with the Indians. His ideas of government were in advance of his time, and many of them were incorporated in the laws of the United States. He died in England, and is buried at the Jordan Friends Meeting House in Buckinghamshire.

Perrot, Nicolas

French explorer in Canada and United States (1644-1717).

Born in France, emigrated to Canada as a boy. He worked with the Jesuit missionaries and learned a number of Indian languages. About 1663 he set up as a fur trader and four years

later he was member of one of the first French trading parties to the Indians of Green Bay. In 1670 he journeyed to the upper Mississippi region as an interpreter with the expedition sent to annex the region to France. In 1684 he and Duluth won over the western Indians, and in 1689 he formally claimed the upper Mississippi region for France. He died in Canada.

Perry, Matthew Calbraith

American pioneer in Japan (1791-1858).

Born at South Kingstown, R. I., joined the Navy as midshipman in 1809. He received his first command in 1822 and served at the Brooklyn Navy Yard from 1833 to 1843. He commanded the African squadron from 1843 to 1845, and took a prominent part in the Mexican War. In 1852, as commander of the East India Squadron, with the honorary title of commodore, he was sent to Japan with a letter of President Fillmore on a mission to establish diplomatic and trade relations. He delivered the letter in 1854, and after a few months in China returned to Japan in 1854, where he signed the first U. S.-Japanese Treaty, a landmark generally regarded as the end of Japan's isolation. He died in New York.

Petahia of Regensburg

Medieval Jewish explorer (12th century).

Born at Regensburg (Germany). Traveled from Prague to Poland, the Crimea, Baghdad, and Persia, returning via Palestine and Greece about 1187. His travel report, "Sibbuy," in Hebrew, is a vital source of information.

Petermann, August

German geographer (1822-1878).

Born at Bleicherode in Thuringia, trained as geographer at Potsdam and Edinburgh. In 1855 founded "Petermann's Mitteilungen," a periodical which was for many decades the most important record of geographical exploration. His own specialty was cartography; he regarded the map as "the basis

and final aim of geographic investigation." He died by suicide at Gotha.

Peters, Carl

German explorer of Africa (1856-1918).

Born at Neuhaus on the Elbe, son of a pastor. A stay in London (1881-3) inspired him to emulate British colonial exploits. He founded the German Colonial Society in 1884; later, the German East Africa Society, which sent him to Africa in 1885. He quickly secured a number of treaties with local chiefs which laid the foundation of the German East African colony, now known as Tanganyika. In 1889-90 he equipped and led an expedition to rescue Emin Pasha (q.v.) and secured a treaty of protection with a king of Uganda—which was however, rejected at home because of English pressure. From 1891 to 1893 he governed German East Africa, but was forced to resign because of the outcry over his cruel treatment of the natives. He was rehabilitated by Kaiser Wilhelm II in 1911, but he has remained a controversial figure. He died at Bad Harzburg.

Pfeil, Joachim Count

German explorer of Africa (1857-1921)

Born at Neurode in Silesia. Left home at 16 for Natal in South Africa. In 1881 he explored East Africa with Carl Peters (q.v.), and three years later he led an expedition to New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago. In 1892 he traversed German Southwest Africa from the Orange River to Windhoek. He died at Friedersdorf.

Philby, Harry St. John

British explorer of Arabia (born 1885).

Born in Ceylon, son of a tea-planter. Joined Indian Civil Service. In 1917-8, while on a political mission, he crossed the Arabian peninsula from Uqair to Jedda and was the first European to penetrate into Southern Nejd. He explored Arabia from 1930 to 1940 and crossed the dreaded Rub-al-Kali Desert ("the Empty Quarter of Arabia") in 1932. Philby has

become a Muslim and has acted as adviser to King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia.

Picard, Auguste

Belgian explorer of stratosphere (born 1884).

Ascended the stratosphere in balloons in 1932, reaching an altitude of 55,500 feet. Later devoted himself to underwater exploration, making a number of dives with the bathysphere in 1938.

Pigafetta, Antonio

Italian historian of exploration (1480-1491 to 1524-5).

Born at Vicenza, of noble family. Traveled with Magellan (q.v.) and was one of those who returned in the ship *Victoria*, which went around the globe. It was then he wrote his "First Journey Around the Terrestrial Globe," which did for Magellan what Bernal Diaz del Castillo (q.v.) did for Cortes.

Pike, Zebulon

U. S. explorer of North America (1779-1813).

Army officer. Led an expedition through the U. S. southwest into Colorado, sighting the 14,110 foot peak named after him (1806-7). He wrote a valuable narrative of his journey.

Pinzon, Francisco Martin

Spanish navigator (about 1500).

Commanded the *Pinta* in Columbus (q.v.) discovery of America, 1492.

Pinzon, Martin Alonso

Spanish discoverer (about 1450-1493).

Born at Palos in Andalusia; devoted himself to maritime trade with his brothers Francisco Martin and Vicente Yañez (q.v.). He traded with West Africa and in the Mediterranean, gathered a great fortune and much information. In the Vatican Library he picked up a map which, it is said, impelled him to prepare a journey across the Atlantic long before Columbus. In any case he became an enthusiastic adherent of Columbus' project when he met him. Pinzon lent Columbus

money, collected crews for him; and Bartolomé Columbus (q.v.) voiced a widely-shared opinion when he said, "If it had not been for Martin Alonso, they would not have found or discovered the (new) lands." Pinzon embarked with Columbus in 1492 on the *Pinta*, which he commanded but did not own, as previously believed. He encouraged Columbus when the latter despaired of ever finding land; and when the sailors threatened mutiny, he backed Columbus. After the discovery, Pinzon separated from Columbus in November, and did not rejoin him until January 1493. Various interpretations are put on this act of disobedience. In any case Pinzon discovered Haiti and returned to Spain, after being parted from Columbus once more, this time by a storm. He died of disease and exhaustion at the La Rabida Convent, on his way to Barcelona, to report to the Catholic king.

Pinzon, Vicente Yañez

Spanish discoverer (died after 1523).

Born at Palos, younger brother of Martin Alonso Pinzon (q.v.). Like his brother, he enthusiastically sponsored Columbus, lent him money, and on the great journey commanded the *Niña*, the ship on which Columbus returned to Spain after the *Santa Maria* was lost. In 1499 Pinzon, on a voyage of exploration, discovered various points on the Caribbean shore of the South American mainland, including Cape Saint Augustine. He moved on to discover the mouth of the Amazon, returning to Palos via the Bahías in 1500. In 1507 he returned to America with Solís (q.v.), reaching a latitude of 40°S. He never claimed any territory he discovered; his generous nature was satisfied with the title of nobility granted him in 1518. Historians of exploration have failed to do him justice.

Pires de Campos, Antonio

Explorer of Brazil (17th century).

Left São Paulo in 1682 and explored the country of the Paranahyba, Araguaia, and Iguay Rivers. On the last

PIZARRO

he met the expedition of Bartolomeu Bucro da Silva (q.v.), which had explored the further course of the Parana.

Pizarro, Francisco

Conqueror of Peru (1475-1541).

Born at Trujillo, Estremadura. Natural son of Gonzalo Pizarro, an officer, and Francisca (or Teresa) Gonzalez, who according to one account was a daughter of a rich family, and according to another a poor prostitute. It is said that he was left by his mother at the doorstep of a church, and that his father, when he recognized him, sent him to herd his pigs. (Another legend has it that he was first fed with pig's milk, for lack of any other.) What is certain about his early life story is that he received no education and that he traveled to Santo Domingo in 1509 with Alonso of Ojeda (q.v.). He took part in various explorations on the Caribbean coast under Balboa and Davila (q.v.), playing a modest though important part in them. In 1524-6 he explored the coast of Peru from Panama, together with Almagro and Luque (q.v.). In 1531 he started on his conquest of Peru with 3 ships, 180 men, and 27 horses. They landed at Mateo and marched along the coast. The Inca Empire was in a situation in many ways similar to that of the Aztec: past its glory, and ruled by an incompetent monarch, whose rule was hated by subject peoples. In addition, Pizarro had two advantages: he could play up the rivalry between the Inca ruler Atahualpa and his half-brother Huascar, and he benefited from the experience of Cortes (q.v.), so that he did not have, like the conqueror of Mexico, to march into the unknown. On November 15, 1533 Pizarro entered Cuzco, the Inca capital. The ruler was put to death, and in 1535 Pizarro founded Lima as the new capital. He suppressed an Indian rising with great ruthlessness, making Spanish rule secure. But his immense ambition and unbridled thirst for gold brought him into conflict with Almagro and his own family; and his enemies finally murdered him at his viceregal palace. Pizarro, as a man, cannot bear comparison with Cortes. For all the latter's cruelties and greed, he had a greatness of character that

Pizarro lacked. But the two shared the quality of indomitable courage. The incident on the island of Gallo near Panama, when Pizarro drew a line with his sword on the ground and addressed his men: "Comrades and friends, on this side is the road to suffering but it will lead you to Peru to be rich; on the other is the road to rest but it will lead you to Panama to be poor"—is as characteristic of Pizarro as the burning of the ships at Vera Cruz was of Cortes.

Pizarro, Gonzalo

Spanish conquistador (1502-1548).

Born at Trujillo, another natural son of Gonzalo who fathered Francisco, conqueror of Peru. Took part in the conquest under his brother, who made him governor of Quito. From there he marched across the Andes to the Amazon River, 1511-2. He shared his brother's ruthless ambition and was executed as a rebel against the crown at Jaquijaguana.

Pizarro, Hernando

Spanish conquistador (before 1475-1578).

Born at Trujillo, elder and legitimate brother of Francisco (q.v.), with whom he took part in the conquest of Peru. Of all the members of the family he was the least cruel, but not the least brave or the least intriguing. He survived the fall in the family fortunes and died in his native city, having reached, it is said, the age of 100.

Pizarro, Juan

Spanish conquistador (1505-1536).

Born at Trujillo, younger half-brother of Francisco (q.v.), also illegitimate. Took part in conquest of Peru, was made governor of Cuzco by Francisco, and died when that city was besieged by rebellious Indians—from a stone hurled by one of the besieging army.

Polo, Marco

Italian discoverer of the road to China (1254-1324).

Born in Venice, son of Nicolo Polo, a merchant who had connections with the Black Sea trade. In 1271 father and son

PONCE DE LEON

left for China with a letter from Pope Gregory IX to the Great Khan Kublai, Mongol ruler of the country. They traveled from Baghdad across Persia, the Pamir, Lake Lopnor, and Turkestan to Kambaluk, the present Peking (1275). Marco entered the service of the Great Khan, who sent him on a number of missions. One, of four months duration, took him to Shensi province on the Yellow River, the Szechuen province on the Yangtse, and Tibet. Another led him through Yunnan province in South China to Burma, Cochin China, and Annam. He also served as governor of the city of Hangchow. After seventeen years in the Great Khan's service he became homesick and used a diplomatic mission to go back to Europe. Starting in 1292, he traveled by sea to Annam, Malacca, Indonesia, the Nicobar Islands, and Ceylon to India, then to Hormuz in Persia, where he spent nine months at the court of the ruler. Thence he made his way via Trapezunt and Byzance to Venice, returning home in 1295 after an absence of 24 years. He settled down to the life of a rich merchant, married, and wrote in French the "Book of the World's Marvels" that laid the foundations of his fame. He had rediscovered the land route to the Far East, which had been almost forgotten and had not been used by Europeans for almost seven centuries. The impression he made was best shown by his nickname "Marco Millions"—the first recorded use of the word "million" as a label, and a suitable memorial to a fabulous journey.

Ponce de Leon, Juan

Discoverer of Florida (1460-1521).

Born in Tierra de Campos (Spain) of noble family. Educated as page at court of Prince Ferdinand of Aragon, later King Ferdinand the Catholic. Took part in the conquest of Granada (1492) and is said, on insufficient evidence, to have taken part in Columbus' second expedition (1493). In 1502 went to the West Indies with Nicolas de Ovando, who was named governor of Hispaniola (Haiti). Distinguished himself in war against the Cacique Jagayagua. As Ovando's deputy, sailed in 1508 to Puerto Rico with one ship and 42 soldiers and

founded Caparra, near San Juan, the island's oldest settlement. He spent the next few years as lieutenant of Columbus' son Diego, governor of Hispaniola. After quarreling with him, went on a journey of discovery and landed in 1513 on the coast of Florida. Ferdinand the Catholic awarded him the title of Adelantado of Florida and Bimini. After some time in Spain, returned to West Indies in 1517 on a mission from Cardinal Cisneros, regent of Spain after the death of King Ferdinand. On a second expedition to Florida in 1521, was wounded by a Seminole arrow and died in Havana. His remains were taken to San Juan and in 1908 were solemnly transferred to San Juan Cathedral. Ponce, Puerto Rico's second largest city, is named after him.

Popov, Fedot Alekseyev

Russian explorer of Siberia (no data available).

Agent in 1617 of the merchant A. Usov of Velikii Ustyug, who organized for him the expedition to search for walrus ivory in Anadyr Island, in which Dezhnev (q.v.) took part. The expedition located its objective, and Popov went on from there to Kamchatka.

Portola, Gaspar de

Spanish explorer of California (about 1723-1784).

Served in the Spanish army, was named governor of Lower California in 1767. Two years later he commanded an expedition to occupy and establish missions in Upper California, now the state of California. He reached San Diego, Monterey, and San Francisco, took over these areas for the King of Spain, and established missions under Fray Junipero Serra (q.v.), who had accompanied him. He then returned to Mexico, where he became governor of Puebla in 1776; and he died in that city.

Potanin, Gregory

Russian explorer of Central Asia (1835-1920).

Born in Siberia. Made several journeys into Mongolia, crossing and recrossing the dreary Gobi Desert, from 1876 to

POTGIETER

1880. In 1892 he traveled in eastern Tibet and in 1899 explored the Great Chingan Mountains. He was a prominent leader of the Siberian regionalist movement against tsarist despotism and Russian centralism.

Potgieter, Andries

Dutch settler, leader in South Africa (1790-1852).

Landowner in Eastern Cape Province, in 1835 led a trek into the interior in which the future President Kruger of Transvaal took part as a boy of 11. He defeated the Matabele and fortified the Dutch positions in what later became Transvaal, founding the settlements of Potchefstroom, Winburg, Ohrigstad, and Zoutspanberg, to which the trekkers moved after the British forced them to give up Natal. Potgieter is generally regarded as chief founder of Dutch settlements in the interior of Africa.

Pretorius, Andries

Dutch settler in South Africa (1799-1853).

Born at Graaff Reinet in South Africa, of a Dutch family which had come there in the 17th century. He was a prosperous landowner. After the deaths of Retief and Maritz (q.v.) the Dutch trekkers across the Orange River were left leaderless, and he came to their rescue and defeated the Zulu chief Dingaan on the Blood River (1830). He took over Natal, which he defended against the British and the Zulus, but had to withdraw in 1848 into the interior, Transvaal, where he helped to found the Free South African Republic, which realized the ideal of the Boers who had trekked away from the coast. He died at Potchefstroom.

Pretorius, Martinus

Dutch settler, leader in South Africa (1819-1901).

Son of Andries Pretorius (q.v.), born on his father's farm. Joined him in the Great Trek and followed him as commander of the South African Republic. He founded the city of Pretoria in 1855 and became first president of the South African Republic. He took part in South African politics

and led the resistance against the British annexation of the Transvaal in 1877-81. He died at Potchefstroom.

Printz, Johan

Swedish pioneer in America (1592-1663).

Born at Bottnaryd, Sweden, son of a clergyman. A mercenary in the 30 Years' War, serving both sides in succession. In 1625 he joined the Swedish army, and in 1612 was appointed governor of the Swedish colony on the Delaware established by Peter Minuit (q.v.). He was an able governor but imperious, and had to resign in 1653, because of quarrels with the colonists. He returned to Sweden and died near his birthplace.

Przevalskii, Nicholas

Russian explorer of Central Asia (1839-1888).

Born in Smolensk district, of Polish parentage. After some preliminary trips to the Ussuri area in the late 1860's, explored the lesser known parts of Central Asia in four great expeditions. The first, 1870-73, took him from Kiakhta via Peking and Kansu to the upper reaches of the Yangtze-kiang. In 1876-7 he crossed the Tien Shan range and penetrated the Tarim Basin, where he rediscovered Lake Lopnor and the Altyn Tag Mountains. The third journey, 1879-80, led him across the Gobi Desert and the Humboldt Range (which he was first to cross) into northeast Tibet and to the sources of the Yellow River. The last journey, 1880-81, took in the Tsangai Depression, the Upper Yangtze, and the Lopnor regions. He died in Karakol, today named Przevalsk, in Soviet Central Asia. His journeys, of which he wrote a "Report," are of interest not only to geography but also to science generally. Among his discoveries was a living ancestor of the horse, named *Equus Przevalskii*.

Ptolemy, Claudius

Greek geographer and astronomer (2nd century A.D.).

Born at Alexandria, spent his life there. In addition to his astronomic system, which prevailed until Copernicus replaced

PYTHEAS

it, Ptolemy left an "Introduction to the Description of the Earth" which, though based on a previous work of Marinus of Tyre, remained the sum of geographical knowledge until superseded in the 16th century, following the great discoveries. It was Ptolemy's cartography on which the maps used by the first great explorers were still based. (42 editions came out between 1475 and 1600). His maps were accompanied by tables giving the positions of various places according to degrees of latitude and longitude and the distance between them measured in days of travel. These projections served as basis for future cartographers.

Pytheas

Greek explorer (4th century B.C.).

A geographer from the Greek colony of Massilia (now Marseille); about 345 B.C. started an expedition from Gades (now Cadiz) which circumnavigated west and north Europe and reached Thule—probably the Shetlands; but suppositions range as far as Greenland. "The last Thule" was the "end of the world" to the Greeks and Romans, and Pytheas has given a name to the U. S. base in northernmost Greenland. Pytheas also reached Germany. His Book "On the Ocean" was the first information on the Atlantic shores of Europe to reach the Greek world. Pytheas also greatly advanced geographical knowledge by recognizing the identity of geographical latitude and distance from the Pole.

Q

Queiroz, Pedro

Portuguese explorer in Pacific (died 1614).

Born in Alemtejo province; sailed in Spanish service. Returning to Spain in 1600 after important journeys in the western seas, he worked as geography tutor to the son of the Duke of Sessa, Spanish ambassador to Rome. The Duke was so satisfied with him that he recommended that King Philip III put him in charge of an expedition to explore the islands between the Moluccas and Mexico. He discovered a number of islands and probably the continent of Australia. Philip III refused his request to colonize his discoveries, pleading lack of funds, and Queiroz died in Lima, whither he had gone in an attempt to collect money.

Quesada, Gonzalo de

Spanish conquistador (1500-1579).

In 1536-7 he ascended the Magdalena River to the region of Bogotá and subjected the Chibcha Indians to Spanish rule. From the city of Bogotá, which he founded, he undertook several expeditions into the Orinoco region.

R

Radisson, Pierre Esprit

French explorer of North America (about 1632-1710).

Fur trader who in 1659-60 went west as far as Minnesota. Largely responsible for foundation of Hudson's Bay Company.

Raffles, Sir Thomas

British pioneer in southeast Asia (1781-1826).

Born on board a merchant ship commanded by his father, off Port Morant, Jamaica. Became a clerk in the East India Company and was sent to Malaya, steadily rising in rank. In 1811 he was in political charge of an expedition which occupied Java from the Dutch, and he governed the island until 1816 in an exemplary way. He wanted to make Java the center of an East Indian Insular empire for Britain, but the British returned the island to the Dutch after Waterloo. He then governed Sumatra (1818-1823), and it was then that he performed his master stroke for England by founding Singapore in 1819. He had to face various charges, including "his precipitate and unauthorized emancipation of the Company's slaves," but was exonerated. His last service to his country was the establishment of the London Zoological Gardens.

Rafn, Carl Christian

Danish historian of discovery of America (1795-1864).

Born at Brahesborg, educated at Copenhagen University. Published, in 1837, "*Antiquitates Americanae*," which conclusively proved the discovery of America by the Norsemen, five centuries before Columbus. Died at Copenhagen.

Raleigh, Sir Walter

English pioneer in America (about 1552-1618).

Born at Hayes. Educated at Oxford. Fought against Spain with his half-brother Sir Humphrey Gilbert (1578) and in Ireland (1580). He obtained the favor of Queen Elizabeth I, who knighted him in 1584. In the same year he started a series of explorations of the North American continent with the view of establishing an English colonial settlement. The first settlers of the colony, which Raleigh named Virginia in honor of the Virgin Queen, landed in 1584 in what is now North Carolina. Further settlers landed in 1586 and 1587, but the settlement could not maintain itself and had to be given up in 1589. Raleigh meanwhile lost the queen's favor to the brave and ambitious Lord Essex. In 1595 he explored Guiana, a country to which he returned in 1617, in search of the mythical El Dorado. He was involved in a number of conspiracies against King James I and was sentenced to death in 1603—a sentence the indecisive King did not carry out until 1618. While awaiting execution, Raleigh began—and completed—a history of the world.

Raposo, Antonio

Explorer of Brazil (17th century).

The first of the great Bandeirantes who opened up and colonized the interior of Brazil. These were the leaders of the banderas, which have been described as "colonies on the march." They were expeditions of men, women, and children, setting out in search of new land for cultivation, cattle raising, or mining. Raposo started from São Paulo with a bandeira of 3,000 people, which explored the courses of the Tibagi River.

Rasmussen, Knud

Danish Arctic explorer (1879-1933).

Born at Jakobshavn, Greenland. Took part in the Danish Greenland expedition led by Milius-Erichsen (q.v.) and in 1906-8 conducted an ethnographic exploration of Greenland as far as Smith Sound. In 1910 he founded Station Thule

from which he led 5 expeditions across the Greenland ice, starting in 1912. The last expedition took him all the way to Bering Strait. His main interest was investigation of the life of the Eskimos.

Reiss, Wilhelm

German explorer of Africa and America (1838-1908).

Born at Mannheim. Traveled, 1858-60, to the islands off the coast of Africa and from 1868 to 1876 conducted several expeditions into the hitherto unknown parts of the Andes and the Amazon basin. He died at Koenitz in Thuringia.

Rensselaer, Kiliaen Van

Dutch pioneer in America (1586-1643).

Born at Hasselt (now Belgium). A merchant who became director of the Dutch West India Company, He was granted land in the colonies, and became the most important of the Dutch "patroons" or landowners in the Hudson Valley. Rensselaerwijk became a model plantation and was inherited by his descendants, although he himself never set foot in America. He died at Amsterdam.

Retief, Piet

Dutch settler, leader in South Africa (1780-1838).

Born at Stellenbosch, South Africa, of a Boer family of French-Swiss-Huguenot origin; landowner and trader in the eastern part of Cape Colony. In 1834 he became bankrupt and was imprisoned for debt. Two years later he led the protest of the Dutch settlers to the British governor against conduct of a war against the Kaffirs which had damaged the settlers heavily. He became prominent among those who believed they could rely only "on God and our ammunition." In 1837 he issued the "Manifesto of the Emigrant Boers" which asked the Dutch settlers to start the "Great Trek" out of British-controlled territory into the free interior. He and Maritz (q.v.) signed a Declaration of Independence and he led 5000 trekkers across the unexplored veldt to the coast of Natal. He was killed with 71 companions by the Zulu chief

Dingaen, with whom he had been negotiating acquisition of land for his settlers.

Ribaut or Ribault, Jean

French explorer of U. S. (about 1520-1565).

Established a colony at Paris Island, South Carolina, in 1562. After its failure tried to establish one in Florida, but was killed by Spaniards near Saint Augustine.

Richthofen, Ferdinand Von

German explorer of Asia (1833-1905).

Born at Carlsruhe in Silesia, took part in a Prussian diplomatic mission to East Asia in 1860. He then worked as a geologist in California. From 1868 to 1872 he made his great explorations in China, interrupted by several months' stay in Japan. He pioneered in exploring the geomorphology of China, and in making geomorphology a separate branch of geography (studying the shapes of the earth's surface).

Rickmer, Wilhelm

German explorer of Asia (born 1873).

Born at Bremerhaven. In 1913 led the Pamir expedition for the German Alpine Association, and in 1928 the German-Russian expedition to Pamir and the Alai Mountains.

Riebeek, Abraham Van

Dutch explorer in South Africa and Asia (1653-1713).

Born on the Cape of Good Hope, son of Jo. Van Riebeek (q.v.), founder of the Cape Colony. He took part as a boy in his father's trips into the hinterland, then went to Holland to study law. He entered the Dutch East India Company's service in 1677, was sent to the Indies, and occupied a number of high posts. His passion for exploring made him the first European to cross Poentiak Pass and see Wynkoops Bay. He was also the first to climb the mountains of Salak, Tangkuban-prahu, and Papanaajan.

Riebeek, Jan Van

Dutch colonial pioneer in South Africa (1619-1677).

Born at Culemborg. A surgeon by training, entered the

service of the Dutch East India Company in 1639, and worked for it on Formosa, in Tonking, and in Japan. Left the company's service in 1648 but joined it again three years later, this time as a merchant. He was put in charge of a settlement the Company wished to establish at the Cape of Good Hope, an important halfway point on the route to the Indies. This he did in 1652, and he governed the colony for 10 years. April 6, the day on which he landed, is a holiday in the Union of South Africa. He then served the Company as commander in the Moluccas (till 1665) and died in Batavia.

Roe, Sir Thomas

British pioneer in India (about 1581-1611).

Born at Low Leyton, Essex, educated at Oxford. Appointed equerry of the body to Queen Elizabeth I, was knighted by James I in 1605, and was sent by Henry, Prince of Wales, to the West Indies and South America to discover gold (1610). He entered Parliament in 1611, and left the following year on a mission to India on which his reputation rests. He successfully negotiated with the Great Mogul Jahangir, who permitted the English to establish a factory in Surat, the little acorn from which the British Empire in India grew. After his return to England in 1619, he was employed in a number of diplomatic missions by James I and Charles I. He left a "Journal" of his Indian mission.

Roggeveen, Jacob

Dutch explorer (1659-1729).

Born at Middelburg, son of Arent Roggeveen, who combined the trade of dealer in wine and liquor with great interest in cartography and navigation, and who is said to have inspired his son's journey. Jacob studied law and theology and worked from 1693 to 1706 at Middelburg as notary public. In 1706 he went to the Dutch East Indies, working in the Justice Department, and returning to Middelburg in 1715. He had to leave the town two years later because of his outspoken opinions; and left Amsterdam in 1721 on a ship fitted out by the Dutch West India Company. The next

year he discovered Easter Island and tried to go on to the Australian mainland, but could not find it. He discovered, however, a group of Pacific islands now bearing his name. His ship was confiscated by the Dutch East India Company upon arrival in Batavia, and he returned to Middelburg, where he died.

Rohlfs, Gerhard

German explorer of Africa (1831-1896).

Born at Vegesack. Trained physician, joined the French Foreign Legion in 1855 which enabled him to travel in Morocco disguised as an Arab. He crossed the Sahara three times, from 1862 to 1867. In 1868 he took part in the British expedition to Ethiopia. In 1869 and 1873-4 he led expeditions to the Oasis of Siwah, and 1878-9 to Wadai. He died at Godesberg.

Rolfe, John

English pioneer in North America (about 1600).

One of the leaders of the settlers who came to Virginia in 1606. He helped assure success of settlement by marrying Pocahontas, daughter of Indian chief.

Roosevelt, Theodore

U.S. President (1858-1919).

It was said of him that "he engaged in hunting expeditions throughout his career." In 1913 he traced the course of a 400 mile long river in Central Brazil. The stream, formerly called River of Doubt, is now called Roosevelt River.

Ross, Sir James

British polar explorer (1800-1862).

Born in London, nephew of Sir John Ross (q.v.). Entered the Royal Navy at 12 and rose to the rank of admiral. In 1818 accompanied his uncle on the expedition to find the Northwest Passage. Between 1819 and 1827 he took part in four Arctic expeditions under Parry (q.v.), and went with his uncle again in 1829-33. In 1831 he determined the position of

the North Magnetic Pole. In 1839-43 he commanded the Erebus and Terror on the Antarctic expedition which discovered South Victoria Land and the Erebus Volcano, and established the fact that Antarctica is surrounded by an ice barrier (now known as the Ross Barrier). He was in command of the first expedition searching for Sir John Franklin (q.v.); and died at Aylesbury.

Ross, Sir John

British Arctic explorer (1777-1856).

Entered the Royal Navy at the age of nine and rose to the rank of admiral. In 1818 he commanded an expedition fitted out by the Admiralty to discover the Northwest Passage, but failed to ascertain much that was new. In 1829-33 he undertook a second Arctic expedition which explored King William Island and Boothia Felix. His third expedition, in 1850, was made in search for Sir John Franklin (q.v.).

Ruiz, Francisco

Spanish pioneer in America (died 1528).

Born at Toledo, of poor family, became a Franciscan friar and secretary of Cardinal Cisneros. The latter put him in charge of baptized Indians, whom Columbus had brought to Spain and who were permitted to return home in 1500. Ruiz accompanied them back to Santo Domingo and presented a memorial to the Crown advocating a juster and milder treatment of the Indians. He was thus a predecessor of Las Casas (q.v.).

Ruiz de Hernan Gonzalez, Blas

Spanish adventurer in the Far East (died after 1631).

Born in La Mancha, went to America and later (1591) to the Philippines, from which he engaged on a series of adventurous journeys to Indochina which all but made him the ruler of Laos and Cambodia (1595-1598). But he failed, and the last news of him is a petition he signed in Lima, asking the King of Spain for a pension.

S

Saavedra, Alvaro

Spanish explorer in Pacific (16th century).

A Spanish sailor who accompanied Cortes (q.v.) to Mexico. After completion of the conquest, Cortes sent him in 1526 to explore the Pacific, then known as the South Sea. He discovered New Guinea and reached the Moluccas, but perished in a storm on the return to Mexico.

Sargon of Akkad

First recorded explorer (about 2800 B.C.).

Ruler of Mesopotamia who left a record of naval adventure, claiming that he "crossed the sea in the West" and "thrice conquered Anaku-ki, Kaptara-ki, and the lands beyond the Upper Sea." This record is extremely obscure and its interpretation hotly contested between those who believe Anaku-ki and Kaptara-ki to stand for Spain (Tinland) and Crete respectively and others who doubt whether Sargon crossed the Mediterranean at all, and believe that the sea he refers to was the Persian Gulf.

Sataspes

Persian explorer of Africa (5th century B.C.).

Member of the Persian royal house who, according to Herodotus, "was to have sailed around Libya (Africa) from the Pillars of Hercules (Gibraltar) to the Arabian Gulf, but did not voyage around Libya when sent out to do this very thing; but fearing the length of the voyage and the loneliness of it, came back again, and did not accomplish the task his mother laid upon him with the consent of King Xerxes and

in expiation of a shameful act." Xerxes had him impaled. Just how far he went is a matter of conjecture, but he certainly reached Senegal and perhaps Guinea.

Savage, James D.

American explorer (no dates available).

Major in U.S. Army; with his Mariposa battalion pursued Californian Indians to their secret refuge (1851). He asked his Indian guides the name of the place, and Dr. L. H. Bunnell, a physician who accompanied the party, interpreted their answer as "Yo-sem-i-ty," meaning "Grizzly Bear." This name turned out to be wrong, but it stuck. While the Yosemite Valley was first seen by Joseph Walker (q.v.), the outside world knew nothing of it until Savage's re-discovery.

Schlagintweit, Adolf Von

German explorer of Asia (1829-1857).

Born at Munich. Took part with his brothers Hermann and Robert (q.v.) in the great exploration of the central Asian mountains starting in 1854. He wanted to reach Siberia on the land route across central Asia, but was taken prisoner in Kashgar and beheaded.

Schlagintweit, Hermann Von

German explorer of Asia (1822-1882).

Born at Munich. After a number of Alpine explorations, he went with his brothers Adolf and Robert (q.v.) to central Asia in 1854-57, traveling over western Tibet and the Karakum and Kuenlun Mountains. In 1861 he managed to become first European to cross the Kuenlun Range—which earned him the Russian title of "Zakuenlunskij" (Trans-Kuenlun). He died in Munich.

Schlagintweit, Robert

German explorer of Asia (1833-1885).

Born at Munich. Took part in the exploration of central Asia of 1854-57, with his brothers Hermann and Adolf (q.v.). A trained Alpinist, with Adolf he climbed Mount Kamet in

the western Himalayas, reaching a height of 21,000 feet, the highest at that time. They also explored the sources of the great Indian rivers. He died at Giessen.

Schmidt, Otto

Russian Arctic explorer (1891-1956).

Mathematician, astronomer, and geophysician by training, he played an important part in many branches of Soviet science—being, among other things, one of the founders of the Geophysics Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., vice-president of the Academy, and an organizer of the Soviet Encyclopedia. Arctic exploration was a vital part of his varied activities. In 1928 and 1930 he led the expeditions to Franz-Josef Land on the icebreaker *Sedov*. One of the islands he discovered was named after him. In 1932 he led the icebreaker *Sibiriakov* from Arkhangelsk to the Pacific. In 1933-4 he commanded the *Chelyuskin*, which blazed a trail in Arctic navigation; and in 1937 he established a polar drifting station, which a year later he spectacularly rescued from an ice floe. His last years were devoted to a theory about the origin of the earth.

Schomburgk, Hans

German explorer of Africa (born 1880).

Born in Hamburg; went to South Africa in 1898. Joined British army in the Boer War (1899-1902) and became a British officer. He made a number of explorations in Africa, especially in the hinterland of Liberia, where he discovered a dwarf hippopotamus in 1912. Schomburgk pioneered in the use of film on African expeditions.

Schomburgk, Richard

German explorer of South America and Australia (1811-1890).

Born at Freyburg. Professional diplomat and trained botanist. Traveled with his brother Robert (q.v.) in Guiana, 1810 to 1814, and thoroughly explored its flora. Later he emigrated to Australia and died as head of the Botanical Garden at Adelaide.

SCHOMBURGK

Schomburgk, Robert

German explorer in South America (1804-1865).

Born at Freyburg. Went to the United States as a merchant in 1829; moved to the West Indies a year later. He entered British service and explored, for the British Government, the back country of British Guiana from 1835 to 1839. Later he returned there to fix the frontier between British Guiana and Venezuela. He served in the British diplomatic service and returned to Europe in 1864. He died in Berlin.

Schouten, Willem

Dutch explorer (about 1567-1625).

Born at Hoorn. Took part as ship's captain in Jacob Le Maire's (q.v.) journey around the world (1617-20). He named Cape Horn in honor of his native city. His journal was published. The Schouten Islands, near New Guinea, an important World War II battlefield, were named after him.

Schwatka, Frederick

U.S. Arctic explorer (1849-1922).

On an Arctic expedition (1878-80) he discovered evidence of the fate of Sir John Franklin's (q.v.) party. Explored Alaska, Mexico, and the U.S. southwest.

Schweinfurth, Georg

German explorer of Africa (1836-1925).

Born in Riga, Latvia; botanist by training. Traveled to Nubia, 1864-6, returned there 1868-9. From 1870 to 1871 he went further south, through the territories of the Niam Niam, Monbuttu, and Pigmies; and discovered the course of the Upper Welle River. In 1873-4 he traveled in Libya, Ethiopia, Sokotra, and the Lebanon, from his headquarters in Cairo, where he founded a Geographical Society in 1875. In 1888-9 he toured Yemen. He died in Berlin.

Scoresby, William

British Arctic explorer (1760-1829).

Born at Whitby, Yorkshire. Was apprentice on a merchant

ship in 1780, and captain of a whaler in 1791. He became captain of the *Resolution* in 1792, in which he traveled to 81° 30' N, the highest latitude then reached, within 500 miles of the North Pole (1806). He continued Arctic whaling voyages until 1823, a total of 30. He introduced a number of improvements in whaling vessels and died at Whitby.

Scoresby, William

British Arctic explorer (1789-1857).

Born at Whitby, son of the whaler William Scoresby (q.v.). Accompanied him on the journey of the *Resolution* that came within 500 miles of the North Pole. He then studied at Edinburgh. In 1807 he began to study, on the spot, meteorology and natural history of the Arctic regions, and in 1813 established the fact that the temperature of the polar ocean is warmer at great depths than on the surface. On his last journey in 1822 he surveyed the east coast of Greenland for 400 miles. On his return he entered the church, continuing his scientific studies and becoming interested in the welfare of factory workers. He died at Torquay.

Scott, Robert

British Antarctic explorer (1868-1912).

Born at Devonport. Joined the Royal Navy as midshipman. Commanded the British Antarctic expedition of 1897. From 1900 to 1904 he explored the Antarctic in *H.M.S. Discovery*, discovering King Edward VII's Land in 1902. He was promoted to captain in 1904. In June 1910, backed financially by the British and Dominion governments, he set sail on the *Terra Nova*. In November 1911 he began his sledge journey to the South Pole, which he reached on January 18, 1912, but four weeks after Amundsen (q.v.). The return journey ended in disaster: all the members of the expedition perished. Before they died they exhibited a spirit of heroic self-sacrifice, each attempting to save the lives of others at the price of his own. The story was revealed by Scott's diary, found in November 1912 by a search party.

Scylax

Greek explorer of India (6th century B.C.).

A native of Caryanda; was sent 510 B.C. by King Darius of Persia from a town near the modern Attok in India to explore the river Indus to its mouth, and then the coast to the west,—avoiding the Persian Gulf, about which the Persians knew enough, but sailing around unknown Arabia into the Red Sea and so to Egypt. In two years and a half Scylax accomplished this task, landing near Arsino (now Suez) and reporting to the king his studies of the coastline, as ordered.

Sedov, Leonid

Soviet space pioneer (date of birth not available).

Professor, Moscow University. Leader of scientific team which produced the artificial satellite Sputnik, which inaugurated man's exploration of outer space, October 4, 1957. Subsequently reported to the International Astronautical Conference at Barcelona, Spain.

Segonzac, Edmond Marquis de

French explorer of Africa (born 1867).

Born at Cuy, Oise. Explored the Ivory Coast and then led a number of expeditions to the then unexplored parts of Morocco (1899-01). He was captured by the Moroccans and remained prisoner for several months. He did pioneering work in mapping the country.

Selkirk, Alexander

Scottish sailor (1676-1721).

In May 1703 he joined a privateering expedition to the Pacific commanded by Dampier. In consequence of some differences with his commander, he was put ashore on the Pacific island of Juan Fernandez off the Chilean coast, where he remained as sole inhabitant until 1709, when he was taken off by Captain Woods Rogers. His account inspired Defoe to write "Robinson Crusoe."

Semenov-Tianshanski, Peter

Russian explorer of Central Asia (1827-1914).

Born at Urusovo, of noble family; trained naturalist and geographer. In 1858 he explored Dsungaria and the Altai and was the first European to cross the Tianshan mountains (hence his name). In 1888 he explored the Transcaspian region and Turkestan. A number of mountains and glaciers in the Tianshan and Altai Mountains, discovered by him, bear his name.

Serpa Pinto, Alexandro

Portuguese African explorer (1846-1900).

Born in Palheiras (Portugal), spent his childhood in United States, whither his father had emigrated. Returned to Portugal, studied at Military Academy at Lisbon. After graduation, was sent to Portuguese East Africa, traveled widely in East Africa and adjacent parts of Asia. In 1877 led an expedition into Central Africa, on which he ascended the Zambezi and reached Victoria Falls. Illness prevented him from leading another expedition aimed at Lake Nyasa. In 1890 set out on another journey into Central Africa, with the purpose of linking the Portuguese colonies on the east and west coasts of Africa, but the British-Matabele war prevented him from reaching his objective. On return to Portugal was made general and personal aide to King Carlos I.

Serra, Fray Junipero

Spanish explorer of California (1713-1784).

Born on the island of Mallorca, became a Franciscan friar and went to Mexico in 1750. He took part in Portola's (q.v.) expedition in 1769, and at San Diego founded the first Californian mission, to be followed by 8 others.

Shackleton, Sir Ernest

British Antarctic explorer (1874-1922).

Born at Kilkee, Ireland; entered the merchant marine service. He served as Scott's lieutenant in the 1901-4 Antarctic

SHELEKHOV

expedition. In 1908 he sailed south from New Zealand on the *Nimrod* and came within 97 miles of the South Pole, an exploit that won him a knighthood. A third expedition, 1914-7, on the *Endurance*, discovered Caird Land. He died of influenza on South Georgia Island, when commanding his last Antarctic expedition, on the *Quest*.

Shelekhov, Grigori

Russian pioneer in America (1747-1795).

A merchant working in Siberia for I. Golikov, in 1775 he organized a trading company dealing with Alaska and the Pacific Islands. He also organized exploring expeditions and settlements (e.g. on Kodiak Island in 1784). In 1787 he published a report on his travels in Alaska. After his death, his company was absorbed in the Russian-American Company (1799). He gave his name to Shelekhov Bay and Strait.

Shirley or Sherley, Sir Anthony

English traveler in Asia (1565 to about 1635).

Born at Wiston (Sussex). Son of Sir Thomas Shirley. Fought with the English army in the Netherlands and Normandy (1591). On the latter occasion he was knighted by Henry IV of France, which displeased his own sovereign, Queen Elizabeth I, who had him imprisoned. He led a predatory expedition to West Africa and Central America, 1596-7, but had to return because of mutiny. In 1598 he went to Italy with some English volunteers to fight over Ferrara, but by the time he reached Venice that particular fight was over, and he decided to go to Persia instead, to promote trade between that country and England and to stir up the Persians against the Turks. He was well received by the Shah, Abbas the Great, who made him a mirza or Persian prince, granted some rights to Christian merchants, and sent him to Europe as his ambassador. In this capacity, Shirley visited Moscow, Prague, and Rome, but the English government refused to allow him to return home. After being imprisoned in Venice, he was sent to Morocco by Emperor Rudolf II of Germany, who made him Count of the Holy Roman Empire. Later he

entered the service of Philip III of Spain. He failed, however, in an expedition to the Levant, and died in Madrid some time after 1635. He left a famous "Relation" of his Persian journey.

Shpanberg, Martin

Danish Arctic explorer (died 1761).

Entered Russian naval service. Took part in Bering's (q.v.) first and second expeditions. His particular task was exploration of the Kurile Islands and Japan. He mapped the Kuriles and discovered a number of new islands, one of which is named after him. After Bering's death, he took over command of the expedition.

Silva Porto, Antonio

Portuguese explorer of Africa (1817-1890).

Born at Oporto, son of an industrialist. Emigrated to Brazil at the age of 12 by serving as cashier on a ship. Became a merchant, and in 1832 moved to Portuguese West Africa, where he pioneered in trading with the interior. In 1853 he was asked by the governor-gencral to take charge of an expedition to find the sources of the Zambezi River. This he failed to do, but his expedition of 1853-4 was the first to cross South Africa from west to east. He did much to help David Livingstone (q.v.), but was dismayed when the great explorer claimed to be the first white man to penetrate the Upper Zambezi regions, because the Portuguese were "mulattoes." In spite of his attempts to get the homeland interested in his African enterprise—he wrote regular newsletters to the merchants of Oporto—he received no support from Lisbon, while foreign agents incited the Africans of his plantations at Bic (Portuguese West Africa) to rise against him. Depressed by all this and by old age, he committed suicide by wrapping himself in the Portuguese flag, seating himself on a powder barrel, and calmly lighting the cord. He lingered for three days before dying. Great honors were awarded to him—posthumously.

Skobelev, Mikhail

Russian conqueror of Central Asia (1843-1882).

Army officer, son of a general. After graduation from the General Staff Academy, took part in the expeditions against Khiva (1873) and Kokhand (1875-76). Having taken a prominent part in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78, he was put in charge of the Russian vanguard in Central Asia. He took the fortress of Akhal-Tepe and extended Russian rule to new parts of Turkestan, his troops reaching Ashkabad. Promoted to the rank of infantry general, he died suddenly in Moscow.

Smith, Jedediah Strong

U.S. explorer of North America (second half of 18th century).

Most famous of the "mountain men" who opened up the Rockies and the Pacific Northwest.

Smith, John

British pioneer in America (1580-1631).

Born at Willoughby, Lincolnshire. Fought in the French army against Spain and in the Austrian army against Turkey, claiming fantastic adventures which some people believed and some did not. In December 1606 he led 105 English settlers to re-establish the colony of Virginia. He helped found Jamestown in 1607 and claimed to have been saved from death by the Indian princess Pocahontas, who interceded with her father. His story was again believed by some and doubted by others, and remains controversial. Smith explored Chesapeake Bay and reached as far as Cape Cod before returning to England in 1609. He died in London.

Solis, Juan Diaz de

Spanish explorer of America (died 1516).

Born at Lebrija in Andalusia in mid-15th century. A pilot by profession who had served in Portugal and knew the routes to the Indies, in 1508 he was placed by King Ferdinand the Catholic in naval charge of an expedition to the west Atlantic, under the military command of Vicente Yañez. What this expedition, which returned to Spain in 1509, ac-

completed, is still disputed by historians; but in any case, Solis was named pilot of another expedition against the Portuguese in Asia. This did not sail. Neither did another, to America, in the following year. Solis finally sailed in 1515 on the expedition in which he discovered the Rio de la Plata; he was killed by Indians shortly afterward.

Soto, Hernando de

Spanish conquistador, discoverer of the Mississippi (about 1496-1542).

Born at Villanueva de la Serena in Estremadura. Went to Darien in 1514 and, despite his youth, was put in charge of various military enterprises against Indians and rival conquistadors (1516-1524). He accompanied Pizarro (q.v.) in the conquest of Peru (1534-6). The Peruvian writer Ricardo Palma calls him "a true gentleman, the only noble heart among the 170 Spaniards who captured the Son of the Sun." Sailed for Havana in 1538 and in 1539 conquered Florida for the Viceroy of Mexico. In 1540 he left Florida, discovered the Mississippi, and died of fever there. His body was placed in a trunk thrown into the river, to prevent the Indians from profaning it.

Speke, John

British explorer of Africa (1827-1864).

Entered the Indian Army at 17; fought in the Punjab and explored the Himalayas. He traveled with Burton (q.v.) in Somaliland in 1854 and barely escaped with his life. In 1857 he joined Burton again in Africa. Together they found Lake Tanganyika, and later, traveling alone, Speke found Lake Victoria. Returning to Africa with Grant (q.v.) in 1860, he proved that the Nile was the outlet of Lake Victoria. He died in Bath by shooting himself accidentally.

Spix, Johann Baptist Von

German explorer of South America (1781-1826).

Born at Hochstaedt; a trained zoologist. Explored, with Karl Martius (q.v.), the back country of Brazil, 1817 to 1820. His descriptions of Brazilian fauna are classic.

Stadukhin, Mikhail

Russian explorer of Siberia (died 1666).

A Cossack from Yakutsk, he was sent in 1630 to the Lena River. In 1633 he organized an expedition to the Vilyui River. In 1641-4 he went down the mouth of the Kolyma River and in the next year, by sea, reached the mouth of the Lena and returned home. In 1649 he led an abortive expedition by sea to the walrus ivory beds of Anadyr Island; but he reached it by land in 1650-1. Stadukhin returned to Yakutsk in 1659, and was commander of the Anazeysk settlement from 1663-5. He was killed on a trip to Kolyma.

Stanley, Sir Henry Morton

British-American explorer of Africa (1841-1904).

Born at Denbigh, Wales, originally named John Rowlands; took his name from Henry Morton Stanley of New Orleans, who adopted him when he landed there as cabin boy in 1859. He fought in the Civil War on the Confederate side, 1861-2 and, after capture in the Federal navy, in 1864-5. After the end of the war he became a journalist, working for the New York Herald, edited by James Gordon Bennett. It was Bennett who commissioned Stanley to search for David Livingstone (q.v.). He started his search in 1870, and in November 1871, after crossing southeast Africa, found Livingstone at Ujiji. His book, "How I found Livingstone," published in 1872, made him world-famous. In 1874 he returned to Africa to ascertain whether Lake Albert led as far south as previous explorers believed. This led him across Africa from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic in a grueling three years' journey. He particularly explored the Congo Basin, which roused the interest of King Leopold II of the Belgians, and led to foundation of the Congo Free State, now the Belgian Congo. In 1881 he traveled in the Congo for the king and discovered Lake Leopold II. From 1887 to 1890 he attempted to rescue Emin Pasha (q.v.). On his return to England he married, resumed British nationality, and became a member of Parliament. He died in London. His tomb is inscribed

with his African name "Bula Matari," and the single word "Africa."

Stefansson, Vilhjalmur

Arctic explorer (born 1879).

Born in Canada, of Icelandic parents. In 1906 explored the Mackenzie river delta, where he studied the Eskimos, one of his lifelong interests. From 1908 to 1912 he traveled in Arctic Canada, especially around Coronation Gulf. His third expedition to Arctic Canada (1913-1918) reached the northernmost point of Prince Patrick Island. His ship drifted for 11 months until he was rescued at Wrangel Island, off Siberia. In 1921 expeditions under his command explored Alaska and northeast Siberia. Stefansson now lives in New York City, where he has founded the Stefansson Library. He is a leading exponent of the exploration and settlement of Arctic lands, which he expects to play a very important part in man's future.

Stein, Sir Aurel

Hungarian-Jewish explorer of Asia (1862-1943).

Born in Budapest. In 1888 became professor and librarian at Lahore University, taught from 1899 to 1901 at Calcutta, and made a number of journeys of exploration to central Asia, beginning in 1898. He mapped hitherto unknown areas in the Gobi and Taklamakan Deserts, and made important archeological discoveries which threw new light on central Asian history. He died at Kabul.

Steinen, Karl Von den

German world traveler (1855-1929).

Born in Muelheim; specialist in ethnology. Made a journey round the world from 1879 to 1881, and took part in the German Antarctic expedition to South Georgia. Further exploration took him to Brazil (1884 and 1881-8), where he was the first man to travel on the Xingu River and discovered its source. He died in Cronberg.

Stel, Simon Van der

Dutch pioneer in South Africa (1639-1712).

Born on the island of Mauritius, son of the Dutch governor and a half-caste mother. He married Jacoba Six, of the Amsterdam family painted by Rembrandt, and was fired by ambition to turn the Cape settlement founded by Van Riebeeck into a great Dutch colony. He became governor in 1679, and established the first two Dutch outposts outside Cape Peninsula, Stellenbosch (1679) and Drakenstein (1687). He attracted settlers from Holland and France, giving asylum to French Protestants. In 1699 he surrendered the governorship to his son William Adrian (q.v.) and retired to his farm at Constantia, still a showplace of Dutch colonial architecture.

Stel, William Adrian Van der

Dutch pioneer in South Africa (1664-1723).

Born in Amsterdam, son of Simon Van der Stel (q.v.) whom he succeeded as governor of South Africa in 1699. He laid the ground for Dutch expansion there by introducing cattle breeding to supplement agriculture, which led him to occupy new lands east of the colony. He quarreled with the Dutch settlers and was recalled in 1709. He died in Amsterdam.

Stevens, Thomas

First Englishman to reach India (16th century).

Stevens was a young English Jesuit who lived in exile in Italy. In 1579 he managed to board one of the Portuguese ships which were leaving Lisbon for India. In November of that year he sent a letter giving details of the shipping routes to and from India. Stevens was not only the first Englishman to set foot on Indian soil; his letter was an important contribution to breaking Portuguese secrecy about the sea route to India, maintained since Vasco da Gama (q.v.) had established it almost a century earlier.

Strabo

Greek geographer and traveler (63 B.C.-19 A.D.).

Born at Amasia on the Black Sea coast. He traveled widely

and then settled in Rome. His "Geographica" in 17 books has been described by Cary and Warmington as a "panoramic review of the lands of the Roman Empire, which is the completest surviving treatise of ancient geography. Strabo left the most reliable record of Greek and Roman exploration: whether it is a matter of Spain or India, England or Egypt, one has sooner or later to refer to him."

Stuart, John

English explorer of Australia (1815-1866).

Explored, 1858-9, the area between Lakes Eyre and Torrens in South Australia. In 1860-2 he crossed central Australia from Lake Eyre to the Roper River in the north. This journey opened North Australia to settlement.

Stuhlmann, Franz

German African explorer (1863-1925).

Born at Hamburg. A German officer, took part in putting down Arabs in German East Africa (now Tanganyika) in 1888. Two years later he accompanied Emin Pasha's (q.v.) expedition and brought back his collections after his assassination. In 1893 returned to East Africa to draw up detailed maps, and worked for the German colonial administration till 1908, when he joined the Colonial Institute at Hamburg as secretary-general. In 1921 he became director of the Hamburg World Economy Institute, a post he occupied till his death.

Sturt, Charles

English explorer of Australia (1795-1869).

A soldier whose regiment was sent to Australia. On a first expedition there (1828) he discovered the Darling River, on the second (1829) Lake Alexandrina. A third journey (1841-5) brought him such terrible hardships that he returned blind and never altogether recovered his sight. He went into Australian politics, becoming Chief Secretary of South Australia, and died at Cheltenham, England.

STUYVESANT

Stuyvesant, Peter

Dutch pioneer in America (1592-1672).

Born at Scherpenzeel, son of a Protestant clergyman. Entered the service of the Dutch East India Company and was governor of Curaçao from 1642 to 1644. He was deposed because he was wounded in a fight, but in 1646 was named governor of the Dutch West Indies and of New Netherland. He managed to undo some of the damage done by his predecessor Kieft (q.v.) and ruled well, though autocratically. He took over the Swedish settlements on the Delaware, and yielded New York to the English in 1664. He returned there as a private colonist and died in the city.

Sutter, John Augustus

Swiss-German pioneer in America (1803-1880).

Born at Kandern, Germany, was graduated from Berne Military Academy in 1823, and came to the U.S. in 1834. He crossed the Rockies in 1838, sailed down the Columbia River, thence to Hawaii and Alaska, finally landing at San Francisco in 1839. In 1841 he received a large land grant from Mexico and built Fort New Helvetia on the present site of Sacramento. He was named Mexican governor of the frontier country, but the Mexicans suspected his pro-U.S. sympathies. After California was ceded to the U.S. he became a rich landowner, but when gold was found on his land, it was overrun by miners. His workers left him to dig gold and he was financially ruined. He appealed to the Supreme Court, but failed. Later the California Legislature granted him a monthly pension of \$250. He died in Washington.

Sverdrup, Otto

Norwegian Arctic explorer (1855-1930).

Took part in Nansen's (q.v.) Fram expeditions of 1893-6. In 1898-1902 he commanded the Fram in an expedition in Arctic America, which reached the west coast of Grant Land and discovered the Sverdrup Archipelago. From 1910 to 1914 he was a planter in the West Indies. He conducted two Arctic

rescue expeditions, in 1914-16 and 1920. In 1921 he led a commercial expedition to the Ob River region of Siberia, and later devoted himself to whaling.

Swellengrebel, Hendrik

Dutch pioneer in South Africa (1700-1760).

Born at Capetown, became the first African-born governor of Cape Colony in 1739. He fought the Hottentots and the Bushmen and expanded Dutch rule into the interior, founding the "internal district" of Swellendam, named after him and his wife, born Helena Van Damme. He went to Holland in 1751 and died at Utrecht.

T

Tafel, Albert

German explorer of Asia (born 1877).

Born in Stuttgart. Accompanied Filchner (q.v.) to Tibet, then traveled in North China and eastern Tibet from 1905 to 1908. In 1914 he succeeded Von Le Coq (q.v.) as commander of the German Turfan expedition. After World War I he practiced medicine in Indonesia and then returned to Germany.

Tafur, Pedro

Spanish traveler in Asia (about 1410-1484).

Born at Seville, of noble family. From 1437 to 1439 he traveled in the Mediterranean countries, including Palestine, and made his way to Central Asia. His account, "The Travels of Pedro Tafur in Diverse Parts of the World," was reprinted well into the 19th century.

T'ang Meng

Chinese explorer of Asia (2nd century B.C.).

A general sent by the Emperor to Canton, then outside the limits of China, on a diplomatic mission. He traveled overland via Szechuan, a new route at the time, and discovered the river system of the West River.

Tasman, Abel

Dutch explorer of Australia (1603-1659).

Born at Lutjegast. Entered service of the Dutch East India Company, and became a captain (1634). In 1630-9 he traveled for the company, in the seas west of Japan, to seek a fabulous Eldorado in the southern seas. He sailed again on the same

search from Batavia in 1642 westward to Mauritius, and then turned east to discover Van Diemens Land, now called Tasmania. He went on to discover Staten Land, now New Zealand. He returned to Batavia via the Friendship Islands and New Guinea. The Dutch government commissioned him in 1644 to revisit the countries he had discovered. He sailed, accompanied by the geographer Visscher; also mapped the new lands. In 1648 he traveled for the company to the Philippines and Siam, but was dismissed from its service following a complaint that he had mismanaged the trip. He established himself as a free merchant in Batavia and died a prosperous man.

Teleki, Samuel, Count

Hungarian explorer of Africa (1845-1916).

Born at Szaromberke in Transylvania, (now Rumania). Traveled with Ludwig Von Hoehnel (q.v.) to Africa, 1886-9, and with him discovered Lakes Rudolf and Stefanie. He died in Budapest.

Tensing, Sherpa

Nepalese mountaineer (date of birth not available).

Member of the Sherpa mountaineer tribe which contributed powerfully to the exploration and climbing of the Himalayas by providing expeditions with mountain guides. In 1953 climbed Mount Everest with Sir Edmund Hillary (q.v.).

Thompson, David

Canadian explorer (1770-1857).

Fur trader who explored the Columbia River region and made an important map of west Canada.

Thompson, Joseph

Scottish explorer of Africa (1858-1895).

Explored the lakes of the Great Rift Valley in 1879, the Sudan in 1885, and the Zambezi in 1890.

Tilho, Jean

French explorer of the Sahara (born 1875).

Born at Domme, Dordogne. Professional army officer, rose

TIMOFEEVICH

to the rank of general. In 1907-8 he explored the Lake Chad area; in 1913, while taking part in the conquest of Bornu, he explored the mountain massifs of the southern Sahara: Tibesti, Erdi, and Ennedi.

Timofeevich, Yermak

Russian discoverer of Siberia (died 1584).

Date and place of birth unknown. He was a Cossack who rose to the rank of Ataman (Commander), either of the Don or the Ural Cossacks. He served the Stroganov merchant family, who were asked by Ivan the Terrible to push Russian trade and influence beyond the Urals. Timofeevich was put in charge of the expedition that defeated the Khan of Siberia, Kuchum, and occupied his territory (1581-84). This extended Russia's boundary to the river Irtysh.

Toi-Kai-Rakan

Polynesian traveler (12th century).

A Polynesian chieftain who, searching for his lost grandson, discovered New Zealand and opened it for settlement (about 1150). His voyage is perhaps the most famous of the Polynesian voyages of discovery, carried out across the immense distances of the Pacific with flimsy vessels magnificently handled.

Toll, Edward

Russian Arctic explorer (1858-1902).

Born in Talinn. Took part in the 1885-6 expedition to the New Siberian Islands, organized by the Saint Petersburg Academy of Sciences. In 1892-4 he headed a geological expedition to explore the basis of the rivers Kolyma, Indigirka, and Yana. In 1900-2 he headed an expedition on the Zarya to travel through the Northeast Passage, and perished on Bennett Island.

Torres, Luis Vaz or Vaez de

Spanish explorer in the Pacific (16th-17th centuries).

Spanish navigator who discovered the strait between Aus-

tralia and New Guinea named after him. The Spaniards kept his discovery a secret until the strait was rediscovered by James Cook (q.v.) in 1770.

Trichardt, Louis

Dutch settler, leader in South Africa (1783-1838).

Born at Stellenbosch in South Africa. Was a leader of the trekkers of 1835 across the Orange River. He crossed the Drakensberg Range to Portuguese Africa in search of arms, but died of malaria at Lourenço Marques. "Louis Trichardt" is today a district capital in the Union of South Africa.

Trinkler, Emil

German explorer of Asia (1896-1931).

Born in Bremen. Explored Afghanistan, 1923-4, and Central Asia, 1927-8.

Tristão, Nuno

Portuguese explorer of Africa (15th century).

Sent by Prince Henry the Navigator (q.v.), he reached Cape Branco in 1441. His ship carried an interpreter who knew the language of the Moors of the western Sahara, and from whom the Prince had obtained information about Arab trade routes. In 1444 Tristão reached Senegambia, and in 1446 he left Portugal for another "voyage to the land of the blacks." No further knowledge of him survives.

Tschudi, Johann Von

Swiss explorer of South America (1818-1889).

Born in Glarus. Traveled from 1838 to 1862 in the lesser-known parts of the Andes, Brazil, and the River Plate states, paying particular attention to archeological remains. Died in Austria.

Tudela, Benjamin of

Jewish medieval explorer (12th century).

A rabbi, born in the city of Tudela of Northern Spain, whom the *Espasa* Spanish Encyclopedia calls "the first medieval explorer of the Orient." He left Saragossa in 1159

(or 1165) with the object of visiting synagogues in far-off lands. He reached Marseilles via Catalonia and took a ship to Italy. He traveled in Greece, Turkey, and Syria, reaching Jerusalem. From there he went to Mesopotamia, Persia, and China, returning via Egypt to Spain in 1173, the year of his death. His "Itinerary," described as "the most ancient medieval document about the state of the countries that this Spanish Jew visited," was originally written in Hebrew, but was translated into many languages, including Latin and Yiddish.

Tyrrell, Joseph Bush

Canadian explorer (born 1858, date of death not available).

Geologist who explored north and west Canada. His greatest feat was crossing the "Barren Grounds" from Lake Athabaska to the Chesterfield Inlet.

U

Urdañeta, Andres de

Spanish geographer and pioneer in the Philippines (1498-1568).

Born at Villafranca in the Basque country. Was torn between a military and a religious career, and ended by embracing both. He joined the Augustinian Order and fought in Italy and Germany in the armies of Charles V. He also studied mathematics and geography, and spent eleven years (1525-1536) in the Moluccas, fighting the Portuguese and pursuing his studies. On his way back to Spain he was detained at Lisbon, and his maps and other documents containing geographical information were seized. He managed to escape to Spain, informing the Royal Council of his discoveries. He was sent to Mexico, but refused command of the western expedition later entrusted to Alvarado (q.v.), preferring to retire to an Augustinian monastery. But Philip II ordered him to join Legazpi's (q.v.) Philippine expedition, and he had to obey. He was disappointed when the sealed orders were opened and the destination revealed, for he preferred New Guinea as the objective; but again he submitted. Urdaneta played an important part in aiding Legazpi's conquest; he was then sent back to discover the most convenient return route, again according to instructions reported to the king in person; and he died in his Mexican convent.

V

Valdivia, Pedro de

Spanish conquistador (about 1500-1554).

Born at Villanueva de la Serena, in Estremadura. Served in the Spanish army in Flanders and Italy. Took a prominent part in conquest of Venezuela in 1535 and joined Pizarro in 1537. Pizarro granted him permission to explore and settle Chile, and Valdivia set out in 1540 with 150 men. He struggled through the Atacama desert and founded Santiago, the Chilean capital, in 1541. The Araucanians to the south bitterly resisted the Spanish conquistadores (they were not subdued until three centuries later). Valdivia, named governor of Chile in 1548, actively assisted Spanish settlement, founding the towns of La Serena, Concepcion, La Imperial, Valdivia, and Santiago del Estero across the Andes in what is today Argentina. In 1553 the Araucanians rose under Lautaro, defeated Valdivia, captured him, and put him to death. Valdivia was in many ways the representative conquistador. He was an epic figure and became the hero of "La Araucana," Ercilla's epic poem of the conquest of Chile.

Vambéry, Arminius

Hungarian-Jewish explorer of Asia (1832-1913).

Born at Szerdahely. Went to Constantinople in 1857, becoming secretary and French teacher to the Turkish statesman Fuad Pasha. From 1861 to 1864 he traveled through Turkestan, Persia, Armenia, Bokhara, and Samarkand. He was the first European to cross those lands, traveling disguised as a dervish under the name Rustem Effendi. His remarkable gift for languages helped him remain undiscovered. His reports

on his journeys made him a world celebrity. He became a professor at Budapest and his advice on Central Asian problems was eagerly sought. As a friend of Queen Victoria and Sultan Abdul Hamid, he tried to help Theodor Herzl persuade the latter to permit Jews to settle in Palestine.

Vancouver, George

British explorer of America and Australia (about 1757-1798).

Entered the navy at 13 and took part in Captain Cook's (q.v.) two great journeys of 1772-5 and 1776-80. He then served in the West Indies. In 1791 he proceeded from the Cape of Good Hope to Australia and New Zealand (which he was first to explore properly) and then made his way via Tahiti and Hawaii to the northwest coast of America. Here he discovered and circumnavigated the island bearing his name. After further travels in the Pacific he returned home in 1794. He died at Petersham, Surrey.

Vazquez de Coronado, Francisco

Discoverer of Arizona and New Mexico (about 1510-after 1554).

Born at Salamanca (Spain), went to the New World in 1535. The Viceroy of Mexico named him governor of New Galicia (now the state of Jalisco), partly because of his marriage to Beatriz Estrada, related to the Viceroy. In 1539 he organized an expedition to the "Seven Cities of Cibola," which Friar Marcos de Niza (q.v.) claimed to have discovered a few months earlier. He left in 1540, moved across northwest Mexico to Arizona, and on July 7 conquered the pueblo of Cibola (near Zuni, N.M.) From his headquarters there he sent a number of expeditions in all directions, one of which discovered the Grand Canyon. He himself then moved to the Rio Grande, established a new base at Tiguex (near Bernalillo, N. M.), crossed the mountains to the north, and reached the Arkansas plains. As he found no precious metals there, he returned home, where the Viceroy received him coolly and deprived him of his governorship of New Galicia. He died administering his vast properties.

VAZQUEZ

Vazquez de Coronado, Gonzalo

Spanish governor of Costa Rica (died 1610).

Son of Juan (q.v.), succeeded his father as governor of Costa Rica. His life work was to open up Costa Rica's trade with the port of Portobello by conquering the intervening territories. He succeeded, but was killed by the Indians in the city of Cartago, founded by his father.

Vazquez de Coronado, Juan

Conquistador of Costa Rica (1523-1565).

Born at Salamanca, Spain, of noble family, younger brother of Francisco (q.v.). Emigrated to Mexico in 1540, then moved to Guatemala, where he was put in charge of the interrupted conquest of Costa Rica. This he achieved in 1563-4, against stiff Indian resistance—he wrote to Philip II that his second-in-command, Marmolejo, and 21 others received “the bravest wounds of the Indies.” In 1565 Philip II named him governor of Costa Rica; but he died on his way there from Spain. He was more humane than the average conquistador, though there is some unconscious irony in his eulogy by the Franciscan Pedro de Betanzos that “he killed but did not rob these poor people” (i.e. the Indians).

Velazquez, Diego, de

Spanish conquistador (1460-1524).

Sailed with Columbus (q.v.) on his second journey in 1493. In 1511 he was sent by Diego Columbus (q.v.) to conquer Cuba, an enterprise he completed in three years. It was as governor of that island that he sent Cortes (q.v.) to conquer Mexico.

Verendrye, Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de la

French explorer of North America (1685-1749).

Explored the great plains of Canada and the U. S. west, establishing fur trading posts.

Verrazano, Giovanni da

Italian explorer of America (about 1485-1528).

Born at Val di Greve near Florence, entered French service

as a corsair to prey on Spanish shipping. His capture of two treasure ships sent by Cortes (q.v.) from Mexico in 1522 impressed King Francis I, who commissioned him to explore the coast of America for land suitable for a French settlement. Verrazano sailed in 1524, made a landfall near Cape Fear, N.C., then discovered New York harbor, which he explored in a small boat. He continued to Narragansett Bay and Cape Breton. His report to the king secured him command of another such expedition, this time to Brazil. He sailed in 1527, and in the next year was captured, killed, and probably eaten by Carib Indians.

Vespucci, Amerigo

Italian explorer of America (1451-1512).

Born at Florence, became a clerk to the Medici, who sent him to Spain in 1492. Three years later he took over a ship brokerage business which furnished supplies for the Spanish journeys of discovery. In 1499 he sailed with Ojeda (q.v.) as astronomer and commercial representative. The expedition reached Brazil at about 5°S. In 1501-2 he sailed with a Portuguese expedition which explored South America from 5°S to 50°S. On this voyage he sent detailed reports to his patron, Lorenzo di Pier Francesco de Medici. Further reports were forged and published in his name. In 1505 Vespucci returned to Spain and became a Spanish subject; three years later Ferdinand the Catholic appointed him pilot major. He died at Seville. He gave his name to "America" in circumstances not yet completely clear. The first claim on his behalf was made by the German cosmographer Martin Waldseemüller in his "Cosmographiae Introductio" published in 1507. Waldseemüller either believed that Vespucci came to America before Columbus or else he thought that Vespucci was the real discoverer since Columbus had believed he had reached Asia, not a new continent.

Vivaldi, Ugolino and Guido

Italian medieval explorers (13th century).

To these two Genoese belongs the glory of having made

VIVALDI

the first transatlantic voyage in search of India, two centuries before Columbus, and Vasco de Gama. The Genoese chronicler Jacopo Doria reports that the brothers left Genoa in 1291 on two ships in search of "a route across the Ocean to India" —"something which nobody had attempted before." The ships crossed the Strait of Gibraltar and were last seen at Gozora (Africa, opposite the Canary Islands); and Doria, who wrote in 1294, expressed the hope that they might return home. But according to the most acceptable interpretation of the data, they died prisoners in Ethiopia.

W

Walker, Joseph Reddeford

U. S. trapper, discoverer of Yosemite Valley (1798-1876).

Born probably in Virginia, moved to the Missouri Valley in 1819 and became a trapper. He was one of the company sent out by Bonneville (q.v.) to explore the western mountains. In 1833 he reached the Rockies, crossed them, and came to Monterey. He was the first white man to cross the Sierra from the east and to see Yosemite Valley. On his return trip, he crossed the Sierra by what is now known as Walker's Pass and rejoined Bonneville. He was known henceforth as "Captain" Walker and acted as guide to Frémont and gold-prospecting parties. He died in California.

Warburton, Peter

English explorer of Australia (1813-1889).

Traveled in South Australia, 1857-8. In 1873 he managed to cross the continent of Australia from the telegraph station of Alice Springs to the mouth of the De Grey River.

Wegener, Alfred

German Arctic explorer (1880-1930).

Born in Berlin, specialist in meteorology, astronomy, and geology. Studied at Marburg University, and was professor at various German and Austrian universities. From 1906 to 1908 was meteorologist to the Mylius-Erichsen (q.v.) Greenland expedition. From 1912 to 1917 he worked in Greenland with Danish Major J. P. Koch and was the first to winter on the Inland Ice. In 1929 he returned to Greenland to prepare the great exploratory expedition which he was due to com-

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mand the next year. He froze to death on his way back from the Inland Ice to the west coast, together with his Eskimo companion, Rasmus Willemsen. In addition to his contributions to the scientific study of Greenland, he became famous for his Displacement Theory, which explained creation of the earth's continents and oceans by displacements of its crust.

Wegener, Georg

German explorer of Asia (1863-1939).

Born at Brandenburg, professor of geography in Berlin. From 1892 traveled widely in all continents and explored China, especially the little-known Kiang-si province. He died at Eutin.

Wegener, Kurt

German Arctic explorer (born 1878).

Born in Berlin, brother of Alfred Wegener (q.v.). He was a trained astronomer and meteorologist, especially interested in aeronautics. He headed, from 1908 to 1911, an observatory in Samoa (then German) and in 1912-13 another on Spitzbergen. He traveled in South America, and in 1931 took over command of the German Greenland expedition after the death of his brother Alfred. He published the scientific results of the expedition.

Wellesley, Richard, Marquess of

British pioneer in India (1760-1842).

Brother of the Duke of Wellington, victor of Waterloo. Became governor-general of India in 1797 and stayed there until 1805. He defeated the Mahrattas, last rivals of the British in India, so decisively that his biographer wrote "Clive won and Warren Hastings consolidated the British ascendancy in India, but Wellesley extended it into an empire," and again: "He (Wellesley) found the East India Company a trading body and left it an imperial power."

Weyprecht, Karl

German Arctic explorer (1838-1881).

Born at Koenig, Hesse. Traveled with Payer (q.v.) to

Spitzbergen and from 1872 to 1874 led the great Austrian Arctic expedition that discovered Franz Josef Land. He planned a systematic exploration of physical phenomena of the Arctic regions, which was carried out after his death. He died in Michelstadt, Hesse.

Whitney, Josiah Dwight

American geologist (1819-1896).

Born at Northampton, Mass., was graduated from Yale in 1839, and studied in Europe. He then explored, with J. W. Foster, the Lake Superior region. After some time in Iowa, he became state geologist of California in 1860, and labored on its geological survey till 1874, together with Clarence King (q.v.). The highest peak in continental United States, almost 15,000 feet high, is named after him.

Wilczek, Johann Nepomuk, Count

Austrian world traveler and Arctic explorer (1837-1922).

Born in Vienna. Traveled in Africa, 1868 and 1870. Equipped the Austrian North Pole expedition under Weyprecht and Payer (q.v.) in 1872. He commanded the second Austrian Arctic expedition in 1882, when the Austrian Polar Station was set up on Jan Mayen Island. He died in Vienna.

Wilkes, Charles

American Antarctic explorer (1798-1877).

Born in New York, entered U. S. Navy in 1818. Twenty years later he commanded the first scientific expedition fitted out by the U. S. Government, to survey the southern seas. The next five years (1838-1843) he traveled over the Pacific, declaring he had discovered an Antarctic continent. His claim was long disputed, but Shackleton (q.v.) seems to have confirmed it and "Wilkes Land" bears his name. He fought prominently on the Union side in the Civil War and died in Washington.

Wilkins, Sir George Hubert

Australian Arctic and Antarctic explorer (1888-1958).

Born at Mount Bryan East, South Australia. Studied en-

WILLIAMS

gineering and photography, and learned to fly in 1910. Took part in Vilhjalmur Stefansson's (q.v.) Arctic expedition of 1913-14. Fought in World War I, reaching rank of captain. He was second in command of the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-1, and a naturalist with Shackleton's (q.v.) Antarctic expedition of 1921-2. In 1923-5 he traveled for the British Museum in tropical Australia, recording the trip in his "Undiscovered Australia." In 1926, 1927, and 1928 he carried out flights over the Arctic regions, recorded in his "Flying the Arctic." In December 1928 he flew over the Antarctic and discovered that Graham Land consisted of two islands. In 1931 he led the Nautilus submarine Arctic expedition, and in 1933-36 traveled in the Antarctic. Died at Framingham, Mass.

Williams, Roger

American pioneer (about 1604-1684).

Born in London, son of a merchant tailor. Educated at Cambridge, went to New England in 1631. He became a preacher at Salem, Mass., but came into conflict with the Puritan authorities of Massachusetts on the issue of religious freedom. He therefore founded, in 1636, the colony of Providence, where he established the principle of religious freedom and had friendly relations with the Indians. He insisted that the colonists buy land from the Indians, since the king's patent did not in itself constitute a just title. His settlement grew into the colony of Rhode Island. Williams died at Providence.

Willoughby, Sir Hugh

English Arctic explorer (about 1500-1554).

Born probably at Risby, Derbyshire. Was appointed in 1553 to command an expedition fitted out by London merchants "for the discovery of regions, dominions, islands, and places unknown"—the immediate aim being to find the Northeast Passage. He sailed from Deptford with three ships, sighted the coast of Norway in July, and during a storm in mid-September became separated from the two other ships. His own ship,

the *Edward Bonaventure*, reached the mouth of the river Arzina in Russian Lapland, but Willoughby and his 62 companions all perished there during the winter. In the following year Russian fishermen found the bodies together with Willoughby's diary. His companion, Chancellor (q.v.), achieved the expedition's aim.

Wissmann, Hermann Von

German explorer of Africa (1853-1905).

Born at Frankfurt. From 1882 to 1897 traveled in Equatorial Africa for the German Africa Society, together with L. Wolf and K. von François (q.v.). In 1880-2 he advanced from Angola via the Lulua and Kassai Rivers to Nyangive. In 1884, also starting from Angola, he reached the Congo at Stanley Pool. In 1886-7 he tried to reach the Lomani River but had to give up and return to the coast. He then entered German government service in East Africa. In 1888 he suppressed an Arab revolt; in 1890 he subjected the Masai to German rule. He then conquered the territories between Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika. In 1895 he was named governor of German East Africa; but illness forced him to give up the post a year later. He died at Weissenbach (Austria).

Wolf, Ludwig

German explorer of Africa (1850-1889).

Born at Hagen. Took part in Wissmann's (q.v.) expedition in Equatorial Africa. Visited the Bakuba tribe in 1884 and explored the Sankaru and Lomani Rivers. In 1887 he went to Togoland and founded the outpost of Bismarcksburg. He died in Baribaland (a part of Togoland).

Wrangel, or Wrangell, Baron Ferdinand

Russian pioneer in Alaska (1794-1870).

Naval officer; commanded a naval expedition, 1820-3. Governor of Alaska from 1829 to 1834; opposed its sale to the U. S.

Y

Younghusband, Sir Francis

British soldier and explorer in Asia (1863-1942).

Born at Murree (India); educated in England. Entered the army in 1882 as professional officer and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1908. In 1886 he crossed the heart of Central Asia over the Muztagh, the great mountain barrier between China and Kashmir. In 1890 he was transferred to the Political Department and in 1902 was sent with a mission to Tibet to counteract Russian influence on the Dalai Lama. In 1904 he commanded British troops sent to Tibet, which imposed a British-Tibetan treaty on Lhasa. During this time Younghusband extended to Tibet the Indian system of triangulation, which finally determined the geographical position of Lhasa. He also proved that the Muztagh was the true water-divide west of the Tibetan plateau. After a spell of lecturing at Cambridge (1905-6) and a term as British resident in Kashmir (1906-9), he retired. He then traveled widely in Asia and Africa.

Yuan Chuang

Chinese traveler (died 664 A.D.).

A Buddhist monk, also known as Hsuan Tsang, who made his way to India across central Asia. He visited the court of Emperor Harsha and returned to China by the land route in 645, after an absence of sixteen years. He brought home 657 Buddhist texts and no less than 150 relics of Buddha. He was received home with great honors and spent the rest of his life, at the request of the emperor, in translating the Buddhist texts and compiling a record of his travels.

Z

Zintgraff, Eugen

German explorer of Africa (1858-1897).

Born at Düsseldorf. Traveled in 1884 on the lower Congo and was asked by the German Foreign Office two years later to lead an expedition to the Cameroons. He advanced inland, founded the outposts of Barombi and Baliburg, and returned to the coast in 1890. He traveled in East Africa in 1893, and once more in the Cameroons in 1896. He died at Teneriffe in the Canary Islands.